REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,568.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1876.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 36 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy 4 As.

## TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | „ 2 8 |
| Third do. | „ 2 8 |
| Forth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line, |
| Second do. | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Re. 1 0 |
| Each succeeding line | „ 0-8 As. |

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 27th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

| | July. | | Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 27 | Leaves Madras | 11 |
| „ Carwar | 29 | „ Coconada | 13 |
| „ Narakel Aug | 2 | „ Vizagapatam | 14 |
| „ Alleppy | 2 | „ Bimlipatam | 14 |
| „ Tuticorin | 4 | „ Callingapatam | 15 |
| „ Colombo | 5 | „ Gopalpore | 15 |
| „ Galle | 6 | „ False Point | 16 |
| „ Negapatam | 9 | Arrives CALCUTTA | 18 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. UMBALLA, 540 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

| | July. | | Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 26 | Leaves BUSSORAH | 14 |
| „ Kurrachee | 30 | „ Mahomerah | 14 |
| „ Muscat Aug | 2 | „ Fao | 14 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 4 | „ Bushire | 16 |
| „ Linga | 6 | „ Linga | 20 |
| „ Bharein | 7 | „ Bunder Abbas | 23 |
| „ Bushire | 8 | „ Guader | 25 |
| „ Fao | 10 | „ Kurrachee | 29 |
| „ Mahomerah | 10 | Arrives BOMBAY Sept. | 1 |
| Arrives BUSSORAH | 11 | | |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. UMBALLA, 540 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th July 1876, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles | 52 | 35 | 14-10 |

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, to sail on the 19th August.
„ CHILDWALL HALL, „ 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 11th October.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

*For Sale at this Office.*

### THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

*(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)*

Price—Annas Four.

*For Sale at this Office.*

### THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

*(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")*

Price—One Rupee.

*For Sale at this Office,*

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.

PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| Vessels. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | July 1876. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PEKIN | W. Barratt | 3777 | 600 | 28th—Southampton. |
| MALWA | P. S. Tomlin | 2933 | 450 | August, 4th—Suez, &c. |
| NEPAUL | R. Methven R. N. R. | 3400 | 600 | 11th—Southampton. |
| SUMATRA | J. C. Almond R. N. R. | 2488 | 450 | 18th—Suez, &c. |
| MIRZAPORE | A. Parish R. N. R. | 3763 | 600 | 25th—Southampton. |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 7th August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, Captain E. J. Baker, (2,621 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 4th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CLIVE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th July 1876.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF WROUGHT AND SCRAP IRON.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Metal Mart, Byculla,

A quantity of miscellaneous kind of wrought, scrap and other iron.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

2 cases superior woollen cloth.
1 bale cotton.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Chronometer by John Fletcher.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

| | Tons | H.P. | From Glasgow. | From Liverpool. | From. Bombay |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MACEDONIA | 2272 | 486 | | | 9th August. |
| TRINACRIA | 2107 | 424 | | 22nd July. | 6th Sept. |
| EUROPA | 2277 | 424 | | 9th Aug. | 23rd Sept. |
| INDIA | 2289 | 500 | | 9th Sept. | 21st Oct. |

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

| | FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. | SUEZ. |
|---|---|---|
| FIRST CLASS | Rs. 500 | Rs. 350 |

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between Messrs. R. RITTER and P. VUCCINO, Photographers, Meadow Street and Rampart Row, Bombay, have THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

R. RITTER & P. VUCCINO.

### PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL or DEPOSIT of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made PAYABLE at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of August 1876.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. GORDON, Agent.

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of D. S. Kemp, Esquire. For rent and other particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, just vacated by F. W. Stevens, Esquire, C.E. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of A. Turner, Esquire. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Middle Colaba, lately in the occupation of S. J. Harrison, Esq. Rent Rs. 110. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW, No. 7, on Clare Road, Byculla, lately in the occupation of E. Moses, Esq. Gas and Water laid on. Rent Rs. 130. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE,

### INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

### COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Prices per 100 Copies Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHLEVEN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. MACEDONIA, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s. s. Macedonia.

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

### THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CONSTITUTED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

AT the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY held 28th June 1876, to receive the Report on the Investigation into the Profits which have arisen during the period from 15th November 1870 to 15th November 1875, it was declared that the sum of

£372,710

is to be divided among the Company's Policy-holders.

The Bonus Notices are in course of preparation at Head Office and will be issued as soon as possible.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office,
12, Rampart Row, Bombay, July 1876.

### NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
OFFICE: 4, HORNBY ROW.

The Positive Life Assurance Company.—We duly observed that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Positive Life Assurance Company had been held in London, to consider the present financial position of the Company, at which a committee of investigation of affairs was appointed. We now learn by the mail received yesterday that the committee have concluded—1. That the Life Assurance Funds are intact, and that the Policy-holders are therefore perfectly secure. 2. That the Company is unquestionably solvent, a considerable part of the capital remaining, and they had authorised the Directors of the Company to lay these important conclusions before the annual meeting.—*Indian Daily News*, 3rd June 1876.

Directors:
S. COCHRANE, Esq.
(Manager, Agra Bank, Limited), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(Barrister-at-Law), Calcutta.
J. H. MEUGENS, Esq.
(Messrs. W. Moran & Co.), Calcutta.

Bankers:
AGRA BANK (Limited).
Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN AND CLEVELAND.
Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

(No charge made for medical examination, the fee in all cases being paid by the Company).

Trustee of the Bombay Life Fund:
W. LOUDON, Esq.,
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
AGENT.

PAID UP CAPITAL (over) £250,000
20 per cent of which have been devoted to the purchase of Consols (£50,000)
Which sum now stands in the books of the Bank of England in the names of

THE CENTRAL TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. LORD SANDHURST, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Q. C., M. P., and M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq.,

being

A SPECIAL GUARANTEE FUND,

permanently invested as
SECURITY FOR THE ASSURED,
independently of
THE WHOLE OF THE NET PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY,
which are also
INVESTED IN TRUSTEES' NAMES, AT THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES,
added to which,
All the other Property of the Company is liable for a similar purpose.

EXPLANATION
of
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Agent.

Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, from 1st August to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOST, on Friday Evening, near Pallonjee's Victoria Hotel, a Black and Tan Terrier Bitch, has on a Collar with the name "BESSIE," marked thereon. Any one bringing the above to the Steamer Punjab, B. I. S. N. Co., Mazagon Dockyard, will be rewarded.

## GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

ASQUITH & Co. invite inspection to their Large and Choice Stock of the above which include the following New Colors:—

"Carnation," "Sang de Beuf," and "Ascot Checks."

SMALL MADE KNOTS.
Spring Fastening.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| The "St. Albans" Washing Twill Silk, Blue or Black, white spots | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| New checks and stripes | 2 4 | 2 8 |
| Rich plain colors, new shades | 2 8 | 3 0 |

MODERATE KNOTS.
The New Shape.
"Corinthian."

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rich Plain Colours, or Neat Fancy Stripes | 2 12 | 3 2 |
| Rich Satin | 3 0 | 3 8 |

THE LATEST NOVELTY.
A great success.
"The Four in Hand."

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Will tie Knot or Bow. Rich figured Satin | 3 0 | 3 8 |

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gents... White | 2 12 | 3 8 |
| Gents... Doe, Military | 4 8 | 5 0 |

WALKING STICKS.
A Choice Assortment.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ash Plant, Rattans, Orange Lemon, Myrtle, Thorns from | 1 4 | 1 8 |

NEW PIN SCARFS.
To suit any Collar.
THE "EXCHANGE," "GRESHAM."

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Rich plain Colors, Fancy Stripes or Spots | 2 12 | 3 2 |

THE "EXCELSIOR."
Extra large to cover the Shirt.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Birds Eye Spots; Fancy Stripes or Spots; Rich Figured Satin | 3 8 | 4 0 |

MADE UP BOWS.
"Lesseps," "Park," "Eton."

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| Large Ends to lay under Collar, all Colors | 2 0 | 2 8 |

STRONG BRACES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Light Webb, French | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| Guyot's New Designs | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| „ all Silk, for Dress | 4 8 | 5 0 |
| Scarlet Berlin, Extra Long | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Strong Cantab | 2 8 | 3 0 |
| United Service Everlasting, Best Bridle Leather | 3 0 | 3 8 |

UMBRELLAS.
With Fox's Patent Frames.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Best Italian Silk, Best Natural Stick | 10 8 | 12 0 |
| Extra Quality | 13 8 | 15 0 |

WINSORS, FOR KNOT, OR BOW.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Washing Bird's Eye | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| New Fancy Checks | 2 8 | 3 0 |
| Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes | 3 4 | 3 10 |
| Long Scarfs, best quality | 4 0 | 4 8 |

FOLDED SILK TIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Black or Colored | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Ditto Ditto Extra Wide | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| The New Wide Black Dinner Tie—The Reform. | 2 4 | 2 8 |

DRESS TIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Plain White Folded | 0 8 | 0 10 |
| Made Bows | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Ditto with the New Square Ends | 1 0 | 1 0 |

LUND'S JEWELLERY.
GOLD ON IVORY
Will Last for Years.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Front Studs ...Set | 4 8 | 5 2 |
| Collar Studs ...Each | 1 8 | 1 10 |
| Solitaire Studs ...per Pair | 5 0 | 6 8 |

18 CARAT GOLD "HALL MARKED."

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Front Studs ...per Set | 13 8 | 15 2 |
| Collar Studs ...Each | 9 8 | 10 0 |
| Links ...per Pair | 24 0 | 27 8 |

NEW SCARF PINS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Gold Plain Horse Shoe, or Ruby Set, from | 10 0 | 11 8 |
| Oxodized Pins | 2 8 | 3 0 |
| Silver | 4 8 | 5 0 |

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear | Rs. | 16 to 20 |
| SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS | „ | 25 to 30 |
| WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto | „ | 35 to 40 |
| SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto | „ | 45 to 50 |

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Suits, send size of chest, Height and | Rs. 27 |
| Military Regulation Waterproof Capes | 35 |

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

## MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

*Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."*

*Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

## NOTICES.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE MARMALADE.

(Surpasses all others in flavour and brilliancy of our. Factories: Aberdeen and London.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. EAU DE COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA.

Sold by all first class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing al Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera, and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills. Are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands.—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Feet Street, London.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

*Consultation daily from 10 A.M. to P.M.*

GINGER BRANDY,

*As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.*

By "VAUGHAN-JONES," the finest Cordial and Stomach-tonic ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.

No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it"—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottes.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W, in a diamond.)

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London

Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co, Coleman Street, London
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co.; De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascurine and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

## NOTICES.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co. beg most respectfully to announce to their constituents and to the general Public that they have just received from England their first supply of English Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Seeds. They also beg to intimate that they have in stock a large collection of Indigenous Flower and Vegetable Seeds suited for England. New Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

Terms—Cash.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement a Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular, did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH the view of extending the use of Gas in private houses, the Board of Directors have sanctioned a REDUCTION in the PRICE of GAS which will take effect from the 1st July 1876. The reduced rate is Rs. 6 per thousand cubic feet. No discount will be allowed, but interest at the rate of 1 per cent per mensem will be charged upon all accounts due over one month.

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer, Bombay Gas Company.

THE ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND for the half year ending June 30th, at the rate of SIXTEEN PER CENT. per annum, is PAYABLE on application, and that the Directors are now prepared to receive Tenders for the NEW ISSUE of 150 SHARES.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 20th July 1876.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY and POONA.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

DAWOODBHOY PEERBHOY,
SHIP CHANDLER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
No. 15, MARINE STREET, FORT.

I BEG to direct the attention of the Public to the fact that I have OPENED A NEW SHOP at the above place, having stocked the following articles which can be had at moderate rates:—Hardware, Mill Stores, Ship Chandlery, Timber of all kinds and new and second hand Tents for sale and hire.

BULL'S PATENTS.

BULL'S PATENT ANNULAR KILN COSTING Rs. 250 when worked with the Patent Combustible Damper, burns 10 inch bricks with 3,800 cubic feet of ordinary firewood, at the rate of from 4½ to 5 lakhs for month.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, of which the price ranges from Rs. 75 upwards, when used for well sinking or cleaning, do the work more quickly, more efficiently and far more economically than any instrument in use.

The public is informed that parties using any of Bull's Patents without proper license render themselves liable to damages for infringement, and a reward will be given to any one giving information of the same. For information, terms of Royalty, and supply of Dredgers, &c. apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Sickree Gully.

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
MEADOW AND FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

| | | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| Sarcone's Gibraltar Sherry, Amontillado | per qtr. cask. | 325 0 |
| Prime York Hams in Canvas | per lb. | 1 0 |
| Tasmania Jams | per doz. | 5 8 |
| Neilgherry Tea | per lb. | 1 8 |
| China Tea | per lb. | 0 14 |
| Kangra Valley Rs. 1 per lb. to | | 1 10 |
| English Loaf Sugar (machine cut) | per lb. | 0 8 |
| White Crystalized Sugar per maund of 28 lbs. with box | | 4 12 |

GOODS ON COMMISSION SALE.

Military Saddle complete, second hand.
Piano, Square, by Broadwood. do.
English Damask Bedroom Screens.
Cut Glass Cruetstand, Decanters, &c.
Platedware, Beer Mugs, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BY THE PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,
To be held on the 15th December 1876.

Number of Tickets 31,000, Reduced to 27,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees each.

Number of Prizes 400, Reduced to 3 PRIZES.

CASH PRIZES NONE.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs 18,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Small Bungalow, tiled roof portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

It is the intention of the Proprietor to dispose of the above property by Public Lottery for which he has obtained permission of the Government, and requests his friends and patrons to assist him in his undertaking as he is intending to build another hotel in a more convenient position and more suited to the requirement of visitors. The drawing will take place at Lanowlee positively on the 15th December 1876 before a Committee and such of the Ticket-holders as may be present on the occasion.

Agents are invited for outstations; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, 1st July 1876.

AGENTS:—Bombay.—ATMARAM SAGOON, Esquire, Bookseller, Kalbadavi Road; W. J. ESSAI, Esquire, General Merchant and Commission Agent; JEHANGEER BAZONJEE KARANEE, Esquire, Book-seller, Parsee Bazaar, Fort; PALLONJEE PESTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Esquire; and GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadavi.

GRIMAULT & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8,
PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not rank with the ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, as they all bear their pharmaceutical denominations; so that physicians know the exact nature and property of the prescribed remedy.

The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

Dr. LEARS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO at the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime orders particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

JULIEN'S FRUIT, A VEGETABLE PURGATIVE.

Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarette.

AGENTS:—
Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
Corfield & Co., do.
Barrie & Co., Madras.
Treacher & Co., Bombay.

## WANTED.

WANTED A SMALL STEAM LAUNCH. Apply, stating particulars regarding price, speed and measurements, to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

## HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

## INSURANCES.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

*HEAD OFFICE:*
9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE COMPANY IN INDIA.

*New Business (European and Native) Increasing* At the Rate of 200 per cent. per annum.

Rates from 19 to 103 per cent. LOWER than those of any other Company.

Policy-Holders can Vote at Meetings.

The only Company that *strictly* PROHIBITS amalgamation.

Funds invested in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

Proves security for the Fidelity of Persons [EUROPEAN and NATIVE] in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal of above Companies apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

President:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.
Vice-Presidents:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
Chairman of the General Court of Directors:
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Chairman.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVED FUND—£2,771,492.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Yearly. Rs. a. p. | Half-yearly. Rs. a. p. | Quarterly. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 25 6 0 | 13 0 0 | 6 10 8 |
| 21 | 25 11 0 | 13 3 0 | 6 12 0 |
| 22 | 26 0 0 | 13 6 0 | 6 13 4 |
| 23 | 26 6 0 | 13 8 0 | 6 15 0 |
| 24 | 26 12 0 | 13 11 0 | 7 0 8 |
| 25 | 27 2 0 | 13 15 0 | 7 2 0 |
| 26 | 27 9 0 | 14 2 0 | 7 3 8 |
| 27 | 28 0 0 | 14 6 0 | 7 5 8 |
| 28 | 28 7 0 | 14 9 0 | 7 7 8 |
| 29 | 28 15 0 | 14 14 0 | 7 9 8 |
| 30 | 29 7 0 | 15 2 0 | 7 12 0 |
| 31 | 30 1 0 | 15 7 0 | 7 14 4 |
| 32 | 30 10 0 | 15 11 0 | 8 0 8 |
| 33 | 31 3 0 | 16 0 0 | 8 3 4 |
| 34 | 31 13 0 | 16 5 0 | 8 5 8 |
| 35 | 32 7 0 | 16 10 0 | 8 8 4 |

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES,

For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death!

*Without Profits.*

| Yearly at Age 20. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| The new rates of the N. B. and M. Insurance Company | 25 6 0 |
| The old rates do. do. | 30 12 0 |
| The Standard | 31 8 0 |
| The Commercial | 34 0 0 |
| The City of Glasgow | 31 8 0 |
| The Church of England | 30 0 0 |
| The Royal | 30 0 0 |
| The Alliance | 31 10 0 |

BOMBAY.

*Medical Officer.*—SIDNEY SMITH, Esq.,

Agent: W. NICOL & Co.

*For Sale at this Office.*

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

*Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.*

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE
MAKERS OF
STAINED GLASS WINDOWS,
FOR
CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND HOUSES.

They refer as specimens of their work to the Stained Glass Windows in the Senate House and the University Bombay; also to the Stained Windows in the Council Chambers at Poonah.

COST OF STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

Painted Quarry work from 8s. 6d. per foot.
Grisaille work from 15s. to 20s. per foot.
Single Figures from 35s. per foot.
Rich Subject work from £2 2s. to £2 10s. per foot.
Rich Heraldic work £2 10s. per foot.

To ascertain the measurement of a window, multiply the height by the width.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,
Garrick Street, Covent Garden,
LONDON, England

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 24th July 1876.

No Home telegrams of to-day's date have come in up to the time of writing and we have therefore nothing to add to our remarks in our issue of this morning.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 22nd compares with the 15th instant as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Balance at H. O. | Dec. | Rs. 33,29,135 |
| Do. do. Branches | ,, | ,, 2,44,113 |
| Deposits | Inc. | ,, 28,09,381 |
| Government Securities | Dec | ,, 62,6 3 |
| Cash Credits | ,, | ,, 6,06,640 |
| Loans | ,, | ,, 2,26,103 |
| Bills Discounted | ,, | ,, 9,89,342 |
| Cash with Correspondents | ,, | ,, 29,069 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Inc. | ,, 6,16,412 |

This statement shows a marked increase in the strength of the Bank and warrants a further decrease in the charges for accommodation. In the open market loans on Government Paper are freely offered at 2 per cent. under the Bank's advertised minimum without finding many borrowers, and in the present dulness of trade the probability is in favour of still lower rates.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been next to nothing doing. The Banks are still very willing sellers at, in some cases, an advance of 1/16d. in Saturday's quotations but they decline to buy private bills on almost any terms. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand ......... 1s. 7d. to 1/16per Rupee.
Ditto. 6 months' sight... 1s. 7½d. to 5/16
Credits, 3 months' sight...... 1s. 7⅜d. ,, } nominal,
Documents 3 months' sight...... 1s. 7 7/16d. ,, } no buyers.

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual transactions and rates are nominally unaltered, say, ⅛ premium for demand and ⅜ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight Bank Bills.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry continues active with few sellers. We quote Fours, Rs. 102; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 105, all buyers.

The SHARE MARKET is very firm for Bank of Bombays and Spinning and Weaving Scrip in which a fair business has been doing, but as a general rule values are the same as on Saturday.

COTTON is dull and unaltered. The steadier accounts from Home render dealers very firm, while the advance in Exchange and the state of the weather keeps European shippers out of the market. The local Spinning Companies continue steady buyers of Dhollera, Compta and Vingorla, but otherwise there is nothing doing.

FREIGHTS are extremely dull, the difficulty experienced by shippers in fixing exchange putting almost an entire stop to business for the time being. Nominally for ready steamers the quotation is £2-15, forward loading £2-5 to £2-7 6 per ton for Liverpool. By sail for Liverpool we quote £2 5 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are quiet with no quotable change. Buyers are hopeful of lower prices as the rupee rises in value, while importers with but moderate stocks are by no means pressing sellers.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Noml. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Banks. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 800,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct | Agra Bank | 105 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 10 do. | Bank of Bengal | 1,405 |
| 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 p.c. | Bank of Bombay | 712½xd. |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 8 do. | Bank of Madras | 1,3?0 |
| 80,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct | Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China | 300 |
| 40,000 | 251¼ | all | 6p.ct | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 300 |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 p.ct<br>5 do. | Chartered Bank of India and China | 175 |
| 41,000 | 250 | 125 | 12 do. | National Bank of India | 111 |
| 6,000 | 250 | all | | Oriental Bank | 515 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 150ps | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 1,250xd |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 85 ps | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 775 |
| 100 | 500 | all | 18 p.c. | Albert Ginning Co. | 650 |
| 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | Alfred Mills Co. | 1,105 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 425 ps | Apollo Press Co. | 3,300 |
| 375 | 1,000 | all | 60 | Bellary | 805 |
| 156 | 500 | all | 65 ps | Berar Company (New) | 510 |
| 400 | 250 | all | 42 ps | Indian Press Co. | 250 |
| 400 | 250 | all | 6½ p.c. | Broach Cotton Co. | 95 |
| 400 | 1,500 | all | 75 ps | Carwar Co. | 900 |
| 280 | 250 | all | ... | Coconada Press Co. | 15 |
| 500 | 1,880 | all | 700 ps | Colaba Press Co. | 3,200 |
| 500 | 300 | all | Nil. | Dhollera P. & G. Co. | 150 |
| 852 | 1,000 | all | 180 ps | East India Press Co. | 950 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | Rs. 200 | Fort Press Co. | 1,600 |
| 800 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 15 ps | Framji Cowasji Press Company | 300 |
| 300 | 500 | all | 100 ps | French Press Co. | 370 |
| 1,150 | ... | 1,400 | 100 ps | Imperial Press Co. | 410 |
| 8,125 | 400 | 350 | 45 ps | Mofussil Press & Ginning Co. | 340 |
| 600 | 2,000 | 2,000 | ... | Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 1,325 |
| 120 | ... | 1,500 | 250 ps | Prince of W. Press | 700 |
| 300 | 500 | all | 100 ps | Sassoon's Press Co. | 540 |
| 600 | 500 | 750 | 45 ps | Scinde Press Co. | 450 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited | 1,075 |
| 150 | 850 | all | 12 p.c. | Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co | 600nl |
| 45 | 1,000 | .. | 125ps* | Volkart's United Press Co. | 900 |

* Per share, for the year.

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 1,000 | all | 60 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,200 |
| 7,500 | 150 | all | ... | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld | 85 |
| 1,750 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 20 p.s. | Mazagon Land | 450 |
| 6,000 | 1,400 | all | 10 do. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 220 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £20 | 218·3·0 | 5 p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 280xd |
| ... | £20 | 103·14·6 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares | 126 |
| ... | £20 | 65· 7·3 | do. | Ditto | 72 |
| ... | £20 | 21·13·1 | do. | Ditto | 32 |
| ... | 100 | 1,000 | do. | B.B. & C.I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| ... | £18 | 198·4·1½ | do. | Do. New Shares | 235 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6? | 1,250 | all | 50 p.s* | Alexandra Spinning | 1,290 |
| 5? | 2,500 | all | 150* | Alliance Spinning | 2,770 |
| 3? | 2,000 | all | ... | Bhownuggur M. & P. Co. | 1,550 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.s | Bombay United | 1,250 |
| 400 | 150 | 150 | 10* | Broach Mills | 155 |
| 9? | 1,000 | 150 | ... | Colaba Spinning | 1,015 |
| 2,500 | 500 | ... | ... | Central India S.& W. Co. | 525 |
| 1,500 | 2,000 | all | 100p.s | Dhurumsey Spinning | 1,755 |
| 1,500 | 1,250 | all | 60p.s | Fleming S. W. Co. | 1,215 |
| 1,400 | 1,000 | all | 60ps* | Great Eastern | 1,295 |
| 2,000 | 300 | all | | Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co | 280 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | 60p.s | Hindustan S. W. Co. | 1,190 |
| 750 | 1,000 | ... | ... | Hydrabad S. & W. Co. | 850 |
| 750 | 1,000 | all | 40p.s* | Jewraj Balloo Mills | 1,150 |
| ... | ... | 800 | 40p.s* | Khandeish Spinning | 1,150 |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | all | ... | K. Muccojee S.& W. Co. | 1,080 |
| 500 | 1,250 | all | Nil | Madras Spinning | 1,160 |
| ... | ... | 500 | 75* | Madras U. Spinning | 1,200xd. |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 70 | Manockji Petit's | 1,340 |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 80ps* | Morarjee Spinning | 1,340 |
| 2,000 | 5,000 | ... | ... | Mazagon S. & W. Co. | 330 |
| 800 | 1,000 | ... | ... | New Coorla S. & W. Co. | 1,075 |
| 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | National S. & W. Co. of India | 975 |
| 12,500 | 400 | all | ... | Nursey S. W. Co. | 420 |
| ... | 625 | all | 69ps* | Oriental | 860 |
| 600 | 1,250 | all | ... | Prince of Wales Spinning | 1,220 |
| 1,500 | 1,000 | all | ... | Sassoon S. W. Co. | 1,025 |
| 110 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200p.s | Soonderdas Spinning | 1,125 |
| 500 | 1,000 | 250 | 125p* | Do. do. 1/4 share. | 208 |
| 00 | 1,000 | ... | ... | Sholapore S. & W. Co. | 975 |

* Per share for the half-year.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | 12,500 | 1500 | 240ps. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,910 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 4½pct | Bombay Gas Company | 60 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | .. | Bombay Saw Mill Co. | 700 |
| 500 | 500 | 300 | 30ps. | Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld. | 250 |
| 1,150 | 200 | 100 | 8 p.t | Malabar Company, Ld. | 70 |
| 1,000 | 500 | all | 4 ps | Mechanics' Build'gs Co. | 27 |
| 1,990 | 500 | all | 30 ps | Treacher & Co. | 410 |
| ... | 250 | all | 40 ps | Viegas Patent Slip | 40 |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 22th July as compared with the statement issued on the 15th July:—

| LIABILITIES. | 15th July. Rs. | 8th July. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities | 20,00,000 | 20,00,000 |
| Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office | 1,19,75,689 | 86,46,554 |
| Do. do. do. at Branches. | 31,09,723 | 28 65,610 |
| Other Deposits | 1,32,99,153 | 1,61,08,534 |
| Post Bills | 62,763 | 62,782 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 9,34,795 | 4,01,166 |
| | 4,13,82,123 | 4,00,84,646 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 68,15,754 | 67,53,151 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 18,84,937 | 12,78,297 |
| Loans on Security of do. do. | 20,57,956 | 18,31,853 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 137 | 76 |
| Bills Discounted | 1,37,25,176 | 1,27,35,834 |
| Stamps | 4,313 | 4,242 |
| Dead Stock ....Rs. 5,16,425<br>Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000 | 3,61,425 | 3,61,425 |
| Bullion | | |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 8,54,731 | 8,25,662 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 1,56,77,694 | 1,62,94,106 |
| | 4,13,82,123 | 4,00,84,646 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and three deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. ZAMBESI, 1,540 tons, Captain A. Symons, sailed yesterday for China &c, with China Mails, 1,818 chests opium, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr. Thomas Tatchell. For Hongkong.—Mr. D. Burjorjee Tata.

THE s. s. MACEDONIA, 1,452 tons, Captain J. Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (June 20th), via Liverpool, Port Said, Suez, and via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—Mrs. Halloway, Mr. Banner, and Lieut Baugh. She brought the following cargo:—125 packages copper sheets, 2 cases stationery, 40 bales twist, 1 case ham, 2 cases butter, 1 case grey goods, 5 bales white shirting, 50 packages wine and spirit, 30 cases wine, 1 case nets, 9 cases clay tobacco pipes, 2 cases leather belting, 50 cases yellow metal, 75 packages stout, 18 cases fire clay, 270 packages beer, 840 packages spelter, 30 cases ale, 4 packages cotton, 30 cases spirits, 1 quarter cask whiskey, 7 packages paints, 50 cases soap, 1 case colours, 4 packages porter, 1 case paper, 134 packages yarns, 18 casks fire clay, 4 bales canvas, 1 package carpets, 69,500 bricks, and many other packages merchandise, hardware, and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE s. s. STRATHLEVEN, 1,588 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant, from Liverpool (June 25th,) calling at Port Said and Suez via the Suez Canal, brought the following passengers:—Mrs. Gabriel, Mr. R. B. Phipps, Mr. C. Constable, and the following cargo:—2 packages paper hangings, 51 packages stout, 504 packages cottons, 1 bale canvas, 1 cask, tallow, 2 packages woollens, 1 case corks, 15 packages wine and spirits, 75 kegs leadore, 5 packages beer, 1 case capsules, 1 package lamps, 124 packages paints, 34 packages wine, 1 package paper, 800 packages alum, 16 packages yarns, 4 packages fire clay, 265 packages soap, 25 packages buckets, 1 case boots, 10 packages bellows, 4 packages twine, 30 cases feathers, 80 packages China clay, 1 case toys, 725 tons, 10 cwts and 2 bags coals, and many other packages merchandise, machinery, hardware and earthen ware, and 12 packages for transhipment for different ports. The vessels is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

### ARRIVALS.

| July. | Vessels. | Commanders | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Vingorla (s) | Sayers | Kurrachee, July 21. |
| 24 | Macedonia (s) | Laird | Glasgow, July 20. |

### DEPARTURES.

| July. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Ashgrove | Macfarlane | Havre. |
| | Zambesi (s) | Symons | China, &c. |

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pekin, to Southampton.
Steamer Africa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Umballa, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Trait de Union, to Mauritius.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

| July. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Busheer (s) | Mason | Rangoon 14th July. |
| | Himálaya (s) | Rogers | Moulmein 10th July. |
| | Mirzapore (s) | Parish | Southampton 15th June. |

DEPARTURE.

| July. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Orion (s) | ........ | ........ |
| | Canara (s) | ........ | ........ |
| | Czarewitch | ........ | ........ |
| | British Peer | ........ | ........ |
| | India | ........ | ........ |
| | Barque Semantha | ........ | ........ |

### DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European s—2 bundles hoop iron and 10 bars iron, W Nicol and Co.

Trentham Hall s—150 boxes bar soap, Daoodbhoy Abdoolhoosen; 1 cask hardware, Noorbhoy Essajee.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s—30 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Cella s—10 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Malwa s—24 cases oilmanstore and 10 cases bacon, hams and cheese, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—250 boxes brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle.—85 bales hemp and 50 bales rags, Laljee Narranjee.

Trentham Hall s—5 bales skins, Joosub Haje Gance; 1,000 bags wheat, Benn, Ashley and Co; 67 bales wool, Rahimboy Russulbhoy; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 23 bales wool, Pragjee Vusta; 200 bales cotton, Alladinbhoy Dewjeebhoy; 51 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhozraj; 50 bales cotton, Thakersee Khetsee.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—34 packages tobacco, Greaves, Cotton & Co, 130 packages senna leaves, 1 case spices, and 11 packages leathers, P and Co; 9 cases cardamoms, Cama Ramjee; 81 pieces E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 10 bales hides and skins, Ann Shayjee Moodar Rowter; 26 bales hides and skins, Chinee Esmall and Co; 26 bales hides and skins, Ponna Huson Abdool Cader Meera Saheb and Co; 14 bales hides, 8 cases peacock feathers, and 3 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee; 10 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Russoolbhoy; 24 bales hides, and skins, W Nicol and Co; 4 cases cardamoms, Nanjee Bhanjee; 24 cases chundroos and 6 bales hides and skins, Dhrumsy Veljee; 16 bales skins, Hajee Casum Joosub; 65 cases dry ginger, Kessowjee Malsy; 81 packages Colombo roots, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 24 cases mother o' pearl shells, Joomabhoy Laljee; 244 pieces E teeth, Goolam Hoosen John Mahamed; 15 packages cloves, Esmall Mahomed and Co; 44 cases rubber, Anundjee Visram; 18 cases fishmaws, Rajun Ajoo; 34 bales hides and skins, Hassum Oomer; 264 bundles coolfa, Sulleman Hassum; 28 cases rubbers and 2 cases chundroos, Rewagur Cawargur; 31 cases cardamoms, Nanjee Bhanjee.

FOR MALTA.

Pekin s—400 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Grasmere—1,217 packages linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malwa s—100 bales cotton and 1,000 bales tobacco P and O Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Malwa s—200 bags pepper, Tyebjee and Co; 800 bags wheat and 1,405 bags poppyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Malwa s—100 bales cotton, and 1 bundle coir matting, P and O Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Pekin s—1,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 204 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Jane Law—100 bales cotton, Jankeedass Foolchund.

FOR HONKONG.

Zambesi s—1 box silver coins, Jewanjee Nowrojee; 21 chests opium, A Habibbhoy; 11 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co; 37 chests opium, Jokeeram Jaisraz; 17 chests opium, Vanichund Jaeta; 114 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 23 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 20 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 38 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 9½ chests opium, Tezpall Nursigdass 51 1/2 chests opium. Tarachund Luchaminaron.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi, s—100 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 22 1/2 chests opium, Hajareemull Goolmookroy.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
2098 Pekin (s), Barratt—Mails 28th July.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Cartmer—H. F. Soares & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1287 Annot Lyle, Yeo—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.
1743 Atalanta (s), Waring—W. Nicol & Co.
1358 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE.
1776 Malwa (s), Tomlin—Mails, 4th August
1290 Tanjore (s), Hall—Mails, 21st July.

FOR HAVRE.
1182 Magdala, Jones—Pelly & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.
644 Condor, Langier—Finlay, Muir & Co.
698 Grasmere, Hastings—Ewart, Latham & Co.
815 Slieve Bloom, Scott—Wallace & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.
1446 Glenlyon, Erskine—Wallace & Co.
786 Norwood, Nattrass—Wallace & Co.
1135 Royal Family, Flower—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.
1511 State of Allabam (s), Hamlin—(Put back.)

FOR RANGOON.
1159 Feronia, Campbell.
778 Stavanger, Jorgensen.

FOR MAURITIUS.
355 Trait D'Union, Herve.

FOR BASSEIN.
1097 Chrysolite, Stewart.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1318 Africa (s), Hutcheson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1485 Hampden, Tod—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1610 Ivanhoe, Herriman—Farnham & Co.
1273 Jane Law, Robertson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
1406 Sumatra (s), Almond—P. & O. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.
685 Punjaub (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.
1192 Astracana, James—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1365 Albania, Sealy—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
810 Clive (s), French—W. Nicol & Co.
1430 Cora, Coombs.
1231 Goa (s), Avern—B. I. S. N. Co.
1429 Inspector, Erskin.
734 John Allan, Horne—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1452 Macedonia (s), Laird—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1588 Strathleven (s), Pearson—W. Nicol & Co.
315 Vingorla (s), Sayers—B. I. S. N. Co.

### COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
99 Futtay Salam, Nacoda.
162 Oorun (s), Baker.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
101 Pehlwan (s), DeCosta.
135 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.

### ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foot.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
462 Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
300 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 23rd July 1876.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | 29·659 |
| Temperature of the Air | 80·6 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 77·6 |
| Dew Point | 76·6 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·879 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). | 7·8 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day) | 84·2 |
| Minimum do. do | 77·8 |
| General Direction of wind | WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW W, WSW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours | 529 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·74 inches. |
| Total fall during month | 11·67 ,, |
| ,, ,, ,, year | 24·65 ,, |
| Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 24th. | 0·04 ,, |

## HIGH COURT.—25th JULY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT,)

LONG CAUSES.

182-76—Pestonjee K—Mahomed Khan Atush Khan vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and B—Part heard.
213-76—J C Cama—Parwatibai, widow vs Custoor Salla and others—Jefferson and Payne.
227-76—Janardhan and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Harrishunker Bhaskerjee—In Person.
92-76—In Person—Luxumeebai widow vs Gannesh Pandoo—Shamrao P.
233-76—Crawford and B—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Ally Abdoola—Jefferson and Payne.
234-76—Ardaseer Framjee—Bachoobai, widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Phaval—N N Kothare.
235-76—Jefferson and Payne—William C Lester and another vs Henry R C Moyle.
238-76—H Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others.
648-75—Shamrao P—Rao Bahadoor M Shree Crishna vs Mungesh Raghoonath—P Havajee.
480-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Morarjee Topun and others vs Sodhe Vaikoont Appa—Lynch and Tobin.
622-75—Prescott and Winter—Hajee Oomer Jan Mahmed vs Alfred Charles Cook.
61-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Maneckjee vs Hajee Currim Mahomed—In Person.
83-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Goculdass Jugmohundass vs Ladcorebai, widow.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

520 74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ayeshabebee, widow, vs Shaboodin Hafiz Nuzmoodeen—Prescott and Winter.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

374-75—Lynch and Tobin—Sorabjee Framjee P vs Sorabjee Muncherjee—G Balcrushna and Bhugwandass.
41-76—Remington Hore and Langley—Hanivemull Navulmull vs Roopchund Bhugchund and others.—M. H. Khan.
72-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Banivemull Navulmull vs Balloobhoy Chimanlall and another.
147-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B & M Bank Ld vs Khimjee Vithal.
175-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B & M Bank Ld vs Dongersee Gopjee.
317-76—In person—Topun Waljee vs Champsey Bhanjee.
324-76—Fletcher and Smith—The Frere Spinning & W Co Ld vs Purbhoodass Kessordass.
329-76—Fletcher and Smith—The Frere Spinning & W Co Ld vs Bapoobhoy Munordass.
348-76—Crawford and Boevey—Tharia Topan vs Premchund Roychund.
359-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Anundjee Visram and another vs Abba Jacoban and others.
361-76—Mr Smale—Runsordass Hurjeevandass vs Wellabai widow.

LONG CAUSE.

443-75—Balkrishna and B—Mooniraj Maharaj C Moonjee vs Vumulchund Purtablal and others—Craigie, Lynch and O.—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

14-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Crustnarao Pandoorung.
168-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Mahomed Shaw B.
194-76—M M Munshi—Hargovun Kulian vs Ramjee Bhika.
333-76—A Framjee—Pestonjee Eduljee Mody vs Eduljee Shapoorjee Mistry.

For Investigation under section 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

In person—Jeevan Pudman vs Khiilukdina Khulfanbhoy.

LONG CAUSES.

202-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
571-75—Mr Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
303-75—Janardhun and G—Tar Mahomed Essa and another vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistry—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
685-75—A Framjee—J J de Souza vs Khutry Aba Hajee Jacob—Mr Smale.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 21.

Spurway, Bt Colonel, Bombay R A, from leave, from Kirkee.

JULY 23.

Marindin, Capt., Bengal R E, to appear before a Medl. Board, from —

Baugh, Lieut, Bombay 30th Regt. N. I., from furlough, from England.

Waters, Surg Major, Bombay A. M. D., to appear before a Medl. Board, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—July 24.

Spencer, apt., Bombay Brigade Major, on leave, to Ootacamund.

Lortorius, Capt, Bombay Dy. Asst QrMr. Genl, on leave, to Poona.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

*(North-Western Provinces Gazette, July 22.)*

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr R Knyvett, Dist Supt of Police, Allahabad, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 6th Aug, 1876.

Mr J W Williams, Dist Supt of Police, Muzaffarnagar, two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th July 1876.

Capt C H Cantor, Dist Supt of Police, Agra, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Aug, 1876.

H H the Lt Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments and postings:—

Mr J Laing, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Basti, to officiate in the same capacity at Allahabad, during the absence on leave of Mr R Knyvett, or until further orders.

Mr G C Smyth, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Bijnor, to officiate in the same capacity at Muzaffarnagar, during the absence on leave of Mr J W Williams, or until further orders.

Mr A H Davis, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Meerut, to officiate in the same capacity at Agra, during the absence on leave of Capt C H Cantor, or until further orders.

Mr E A J Wallace, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, officiated as Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, from the 27th March to the 3rd May last, both dates inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H C A Conybeare, Asst Mag and Collr, Mirzapur, ten days' leave, with effect from the 29th Sept, 1876, to enable him to attend the examination in oriental languages to be held at Calcutta on the 2nd Oct, 1876.

Maj Genl the Hon Sir H Ramsay, C B, K C S I, Comsr of Kumvilun, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th Aug, 1876.

Mr H C A Conybeare, Asst Mag and Collr, Mirzapur, privilege leave for one moth, with effect from the 7th Aug, 1876.

The unexpired portion—ten days—of the privilege leave granted by Notification No 253 A, dated 2nd March, 1876, to Mr C W Whish, Asst Mag Basti, is hereby cancelled.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions:—

With effect from the 4th July, 1876, Mr W R Benson, Off Judge, Benares, to be a Dist Judge, vice Mr. C Grant deceased.

Mr C Robertson, Offg Mag and Collr, Mirzapur, to be a Magistrate and Collr, vice Mr Benson.

Mr J S Mackintosh, Offg Junior Secretary to Govt, to be Junior Secretary to Govt, vice Mr Robertson.

Mr R Smeaton, Offg Under-Secretary to Govt, to be 1st Asst Secretary, vice Mr. Mackintosh, but to continue to officiate as Under-Secretary to Govt.

With reference to Notification No 137E-C, dated 1st instant, Sergt G Reynolds, RE, Overseer, 1st grade, joined the Agra Dist, Agra Provincial Division, on the 27th June last.

Under Chapter III, sec 10, of the Civil Leave Code, sixteen months' furlough to Europe, with the usual preparatory leave to reach the port of embarkation, is granted to Mr E L Hunt, Ex Engr, 4th grade, with effect from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr H G Passanah, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Special Drainage Works Division, returned on the 11th July, 1876, from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 345E, dated 9th March, 1876 the unexpired portion of his leave, viz, one month, is hereby cancelled.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

The services of Maj C S Thomson, RE, Ex Engr, 1st grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Buildings and Roads Branch.

Mr O G Palmer, Offg Ex Engr, Etawah Division, Ganges Canal, passed the Deptl Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 3rd instant.

Capt G F L Marshall, RE, Ex Engr, on special duty, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence, of which he availed himself on the morning of the 8th instant.

With reference to Notification No C307E, of the 6th instant, Capt P S Marindin, RE, Ex Engr, 1st grade availed himself on the afternoon of the 14th idem of the subsidiary leave therein granted.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH.)

Mr H B Parry, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Allahabad Dist, Allahabad Provincial Division, is placed on special duty in the P W Secretariat, Allahabad, till further orders.

Leave on medical certificate from 8 h to 30th June, 1875, both days, inclusive, to granted to Mr W H Longmore, Asst Engr, 1st grade.

This cancels Notification No 793E, dated 10th May, 1876.

With reference to Notification No 95E-C, dated 3rd ultimo, Mr T E Heaford, Ex Engr, 1st grade, will also be Ex-Officio Asst Secy to this Govt in the P W D, Railway Branch, during Capt Shepherd's absence.

One month's privilege leave is granted to Mr W A Francken, Asst Engr, 1st grade, and Depy Supt, Roorkee Workshops, with effect from the 22nd Aug, 1876 or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

*(Central Provinces' Gazette, July 22.)*

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 4, Act X of 1870.

Subsidiary leave from the 24th Nov to the 23rd of Dec 1875, both days inclusive, is granted to Mr. J. W. Tawney, C. S., Offg Judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur.

The following transfers and appointments are ordered:—

Col H F Waddington, Depy Comsr, Wardha, to Nagpur, vice Col F L Magniac, Depy Comsr, Nagpur, proceeding on furlough.

Mr F Venning, C S, to officiate as Depy Comsr, Wardha, vice Col Waddington.

Mr J W Tawney, C S, Offg Judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, on being relieved by Maj T Wakefield, is appointed Asst Comsr, 1st class, and is posted to Raipur.

Mr T E Ellison, C S, Offg Depy Comsr, Nimar, on return of Lt-Col E M Playfair, Depy Comsr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comsr, Narsinghpur, vice Maj C H Grace, Depy Comsr, proceeding on privilege leave.

Mr A H L Fraser, C S, Asst Comsr, on privilege leave, is transferred to Seoni.

Mr S Jacob, C S, Asst Comsr, transferred to Chhindwara, reported his arrival at that station on the 8th instant.

Lt-Col W J Morris, Dist Supt of Police, Saugor returned from the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 952, dated 16th March last, and received charge of the Saugor Dist Police, from Mr J P Goodridge, C S, on the 4th inst, afternoon.

Mr J H Fisher, C S, Offg Depy Comsr, transferred to Chhindwara, assumed charge of that Dist from Capt H H Hallett, Offg Depy Comsr, on the 10 inst, after noon.

Mr J G H Glass, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, made over charge of the Kanhan Division to Lt J C Addison, R E, Asst Engr, on the afternoon of the 15th current.

Mr R J B Thomson, temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 15th instant, from the two month's privilege have granted him in "Central Provinces Gazette" Notification No 56 of 12th May 1876.

Lt C F Call, R E, temporary Ex Engr, 3rd grade, made over, and Mr R J B Thomson, temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade took over charge of the Saugor Road Divison, P W, Dept on the forenoon of the 17th instant.

Lt C F Call, R E, Temporary Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to the charge of the Kanhan Division of Mr J H Wilson, Ex Engr, 1st grade, or until further orders.

This order cancels Notification No 25 of 5th July 1876.

Mr Inspr Carter, 5th class, of the Sambalpur Dist, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate, from the date on which he avails himself of the same.

1st class Chief Constable RamKrishna of the Sambalpur Dist, will officiate for Mr Inspr Carter.

## PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

*(Punjab Government Gazette, July 20.)*

L Lt Col C C Minchin, Political Agent and Supt Bahawalpur State, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-two days, with effect from the afternoon of the July 1876.

Capt J Burne, Offg Asst Political Agent and Supt, Bahawalpur State, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent and Supt of that State, during the absence of Lt-Col C C Minchin.

Mr R M Dane, Asst Comr, Lahore, having reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 10th July 1876, the unexpired portion of the examination leave of absence granted to to him in "Punjab Govenment Gazette" Notification No 2290, dated 3.d July 1876, is hereby cancelled.

The furlough on medical certificate under Sec 11 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, granted to Mr T Troward, Asst Comsr, in "Punjab Government Gazette" Notification No 3185, dated 30th Agust 1875, is converted into furlough on medical certificate under Sect 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

Maj H V Riddell, Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 4th July 1876, on return from the furlough to Europe granted to him in G G O No 479, dated 5th May 1875.

Dr W P Dickson, in medical charge of the Civil and Irrigation Dept establishment at Rupar, and also in medical and executive charge of the Jail at that place, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th July 1876.

Honorary Surgn J Rehill, Civil Surgn of Sirsa, is appointed to the medical charge of the Civil and Irrigation Dept establishment at Rupar, and also to the medical and executive charge of the Jail at that place, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence of Dr W P Dickson.

Mr F T Hewson, Asst Comsr, was detained at Lahore on special duty from the 5th to the 14th Feb 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr E S Stephens, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred to Mooltan as a temporary arrangement and during the absence of Mr Hatchell.

H J G Reid, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Lahore has obtained three months' sick leave, with effect from the 26th June, under Sec 8, Rule 1 of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J F G Hatchell, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-one days.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Mr L Heath, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal, officiated as Ex Engr of the Karnal Division from forenoon of 3rd to afternoon of the 20th Jan 1876.

Mr. D J Carapiet, Clerk, 3rd class, 2nd grade, attached to the 2nd Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from 1st Aug 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Davis, Asst Engr, and Mr J Sullivan, Overseer, on retransfer from the Delhi and Umballa Road Division to the Hill Roads Division, left the former Division on the afternoon of the 20th Dec 1875, and joined the latter Division on the afternoon of the 21st idem.

Capt H C Roycroft, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, was allowed one month's subsidiary leave with effect from forenoon of 16th March 1876, prior to his proceeding on the furlough granted him by Govt of India Military Dept, Notification No 297, of 17th March 1876.

Mr G W Gereson is appointed permanently to the department as an Overseer, 1st grade, with effect from forenoon of 3rd July 1876, and posted to the 3rd Division, Bari Doab Canal.

Mr H B Leupolt, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Special Survey Division, to the Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Derajat Circle.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WEBER.—July 24th, the wife of R. Weber, Esq., of a son.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1876.

IT is only when cases come to light of the notorious nature of the one which has recently fixed the attention of Bombay society that some of the wisdom of the elder generation of Anglo-Indians, who were exclusive and jealous to a degree, becomes apparent. The theory they held among them was, that the natives should be permitted to see only the best parts of English life and mankind, and ought not to be allowed to know that there are English scoundrels as well as Hindoo scoundrels. Seeing that a company of English traders had risen to possess supreme authority in India, and that a handful of men, sometimes led by a Clive and sometimes by a Warren Hastings, had conquered the hundreds of thousands of men who went forth against them, the popular idea of Hindoos about Englishmen was that they were either demons or demigods—it does not matter which, in Hindoo mythology. The sly old Anglo-Indians did not wish this fiction to be destroyed. So long as it lasted their paths were made smooth and strewn with roses. The common native salaamed to them right and left when they went abroad, and the well-to-do men in the cities and villages were proud of securing either their notice or advice. Nowadays, the position of the Anglo-Indian is altered. The spread of education has carried newspapers and pamphlets into every village, and the ryot, the hereditary policeman, the district barber, and the shrewd but ignorant Marwaree banker, know a great deal more about Englishman than their fathers did. Native editors seldom lose an opportunity of reporting any case in which Englishmen or the English Government do not appear in a favourable light. Moreover, the European "loafer," broken down and disreputable, is unfortunately a common visitor to our Indian cities and villages, and his character, through a combination of vices and misfortunes, is not of such a description as tends to reflect credit upon his countrymen. All these causes have combined to break down the semi-idolatrous respect in which Englishmen used to be held in India, and if an old Anglo-Indian, who believed in the expediency of shutting out the scoundrels of his race, were once more to revisit the "cold glimpses of the moon," he would be loud in his regrets that circumstances had ever permitted English adventurers, male or female, to obtain a foothold in a country where dishonour has followed their track like a snail moving through its own slime, and made the government of the country more difficult for a nation which has to rely for success upon moral as well as physical forces. A quarter of a century ago the English name was looked upon as the fountain of honour. Now, when blackguards lay schemes to entrap honest men, when a succession of scandals are reported from our social centres, when "loafers" are scattered broadcast, and when by mail after mail tales reach the most remote villages in India of members of our Peerage and well-to-do classes being mixed up in discreditable messes of bribery, crime, or Divorce Court disclosures, all that is changed, and the native of to-day regards an Englishman in a light which a compatriot would not have dreamed of in the days when attempts were made to reserve India for men of position and respectability. We do not regret that the old system has passed away, because it had the disadvantages which always follow from narrow-mindedness and exclusiveness; but unquestionably the greater liberality which we have allowed ourselves in opening up the country to any Englishman who chooses to come to it, and to permit any Englishman to live as he pleases while here, has been accompanied by evils which were almost unknown when our Governors and Governors-General exercised the privilege of "deporting" those whose misdeeds were calculated to lower in the native mind the character of the English people in India. There are grandmotherly purists who do not wish to see these things. When a journal honestly points out faults in our countrymen and countrywomen which are as plain as the sun in the heavens, they set up a miserable cry that a stain is being wantonly cast upon the fair fame of Englishwomen, and we are asked in highly pathetic terms what our mothers, sisters, and aunts will think of us for referring in general terms to the vices which are apparent in a few. These well-meaning but stupid people are not to be reasoned with. They are akin, in the human species, to what the ostrich is in the ornithological; and if they persist in burying their heads in the sands, in the hope that because they do not see nobody will see them, they may be passed partly with amusement and partly with pity. At the present moment natives have as good opportunities of observing our failings as a race as we have ourselves; and when the Laceys of Anglo-Indian life invent their calumnies and are seen to attempt to use our Courts of Justice to extort money from men as the proceeds of vice, the native press is certain to take notice of the facts whether the English press does so or not, and it is also certain to compare it with the crop of scandals which is daily growing apace in England. The old idol of the immaculateness of Englishmen and Englishwomen is cast down in the temple of native opinion. There are still the limbs and a torso for examination; but the completeness of the whole has disappeared. Who can doubt that the disgraceful case which yesterday broke down in the Police Court will do immense harm to the English name in India? Here are a man and woman deliberately laying themselves out to catch foolish, weak-minded, or innocent fellow countrymen. They have apparently made it their trade to traffic on the fears of men they have betrayed. They have had a triumphal progress of crime through India, and numerous victims have fallen before them. Yet these are English people, and the man, whose real name is Marriott, is actually said to belong to a highly-respected Anglo-Indian family. If these people had been deported a dozen years ago, under the rules of the old *régime*, it would have been well for the honour of Englishmen in India. They have opened up to the gaze of the natives the fact that certain Englishmen are not only base enough to use the honour of their wives for nefarious purposes, but are also, in combination with their women, ready to use a Court of Justice to further their schemes of vice and extortion. Is it possible that there is really a great deal of this sort of thing going on in India?—that there are male and female blackguards lying in wait to entrap men, and, by working on the fear of shame and exposure, succeeding in bleeding their victims almost to the verge of ruin? There may not be; but now that this new and detestable phase of crime in India has been revealed, the native press will be certain to draw conclusions which will go still further to damage the good name of Europeans in India. And we may be sure that these conclusions will not lack flavour in the serving up.

The ignominious breakdown of Lacey's charges against Mr. Arbuthnot was a fitting conclusion for such a case. After the evidence given by Lacey on Friday last, evidence in which he frequently perjured himself, it was impossible for any respectable firm of solicitors to continue to acknowledge him as a client. Mr. Turner did the right thing in withdrawing from the case. The pity is that he did not do so sooner, for a strong public feeling has gone abroad against his firm for mixing themselves up with Lacey's detestable charges. We have received numerous letters commenting severely upon Messrs. Chalk and Turner, but we have refrained from publishing them because we felt convinced that these gentlemen could not continue to represent Lacey. It is quite conceivable that they may have taken up the case with the conviction that their client was really an innocent injured husband. Lacey was not likely to tell them how often he had been in jail, that his wife was a woman of notoriously doubtful antecedents, that on previous occasions she had manufactured charges against gentlemen who preferred paying blackmail to having their names bandied about in the public press in connection with infamous charges, or that he had been in the habit of relieving his friends of their money and horses. All he was likely to do was to affirm solemnly that his wife and himself had been wronged, and merely because Mr. Arbuthnot happens to hold an influential position in Bombay would have been no reason why Messrs. Chalk and Turner should not have consented to give Lacey their legal assistance. When Mr. Turner found out the true nature of his client, and that he had been deceived by him, he did what became him as a gentleman and threw down his brief. It would have been better to have done so at the close of Friday's proceedings, when Lacey's character and perjuries were evident; but that is a mere matter of opinion, and Mr. Turner's announcement when the Court met yesterday forenoon, that if he had known previously what was elicited in cross-examination by Mr. Arbuthnot's counsel he would have had nothing to do with the case, should be a sufficient earnest that both he and his partner had been deceived by Lacey. Any firm of solicitors, however respectable, may be deceived by any blackguard who chooses to come to them with a plausible story; and it is Messrs. Chalk and Turner's misfortune, not their fault, that they have been concerned in aiding the schemes of Lacey. Mr. Inverarity's vigorous speech, in which he declared that his client was prepared to prove that Lacey and his wife had previously levied blackmail upon gentlemen by threatening them with legal proceedings; that the well matched pair had been notorious swindlers all over India; that Mrs. Lacey was well known in Secundrabad, Meerut, and Bareilly as a common prostitute; that they both had been on several occasions in jail for swindling, forgery, and perjury; and that his client was prepared to deny upon oath Lacey's charges against him, struck a vein of genuine public feeling when he said it was monstrous that such a case should be got up and abandoned when the slanderer pleased. We concur that if the continuance of the case would have had the effect of exposing the true character of the Lacey's further, and getting them both imprisoed for perjury, it is to be regretted that it did not go on to the bitter end. This would have been the proper termination of such a scandalous case. But as it is, the character of the pair has been so thoroughly exposed that we think they will have insuperable difficulties in finding fresh victims in India, and it is quite true that for such a result we are indebted to Mr. Arbuthnot for his moral courage in resisting the claims of the harpies from whose clutches he has had such a fortunate escape. Had he been more afraid of public criticism, and of the annoyance of having his name associated with the details of a disgusting charge, the Laceys might still have been flourishing as pests of society. When we think of what they have done during their career of crime, and consider the evil they may still do, we feel we would experience no regret if the old summary right of deportation by which attempts were made to preserve the good name of Englishmen in India, were revived and carried out upon them.

## SIXTH WET DAY REMINISCENCE: "A STUPID MISTAKE."

OH jealousy, thou green-eyed monster, who desolates more homes and bringeth sorrow to more hearths than war with its many victims! when wilt thou cease to trouble sorrowing humanity with thy unholy influence? And yet thou art caressed, and pressed closely to bosoms which cover hearts broken by thy damnable machinations, for they who worship thee find imaginary straws strong supports for their belief, and perchance die firm in the idolatry of their accursed faith. The foregoing remarks, couched in what the Yankees call "tall writing,' must conclusively prove to those not already aware of the fact that out of jealousy arises much of man's unhappiness, and even more of that of woman. Long before and ever since Othello in his madness pressed the breath from Desdemona's sweet and innocent form, and then let daylight into his own dusky frame, husbands and wives have played at cross purposes, and too often wrecked the happiness of their married lives on phantom reefs conjured up by diseased imaginations. One such case I can call to mind, and as there is something ludicrous in the story, I will briefly relate it.

At the time of which I write, Tom Ditton, or Long Ditton as he was facetiously named by the wag of the regiment, was senior Captain of the "Yorkshire Blues," and when he obtained privilege leave to England on urgent private affairs, the little world of Jaulipore knew what it meant, and were not surprised when he returned with a wife. How, when or where Tom fell in love with the lady was a secret as the engagement had been one of some years' standing; but her father was known to be a country clergyman with a small living, and large family, and as he through life had experienced considerable difficulty in making the ends of his income and expenditure meet, the girls of the family had mixed but little with the world of fashion, and were sadly wanting in that small talk which contributes so much to the social success of ladies in this present age. Like her husband, Mrs. Ditton was tall, but unlike him she was very slender; the station critics agreed that she was handsome with a charm peculiar to herself, but objected to her manner, which was staid beyond her years and seemed to sit strangely on one so young. Her smile was a very pretty one, and precious from its rarity, but no one had ever heard her laugh and it was doubted if she could. Retiring in disposition she cared but little for going out, and seldom accepted invitations. Her husband's society was all she desired, and she pretty well succeeded in depriving all else of the pleasure of it, the first few months after their arrival. This was her first mistake, for although no man could have been fonder of his wife than Ditton was, it was absurd of her to suppose that he could so alter the habits of a life-time as to spend every moment off duty in her presence. At first he thought it was owing to her never having been away from home before, and that once used to the place and the people, she would make friends for herself from among the ladies of the station and relieve him from the monotony of his present state which was fast getting unbearable; but the months rolled on, and although acquaintances were made, they ripened not into friendships, and Ditton found that he himself must strike the blows that would sever the bonds with which his loving wife restrained him. For years he had been a most enthusiastic whist player and it was his favourite rubber that claimed him more than anything else, Mrs. Ditton did not care for the game and it was difficult to get the men he liked to play with, to come to the bungalow, as they were principally old stagers and much preferred the freedom they enjoyed on the verandahs of their respective mess houses, to the restrictions imposed by the presence of Ditton's wife. Tom now remembered how in the days of his bachelorhood he used to laugh at the idea of a henpecked husband, but felt very much in the position of the men he had sneered at, as day after day he put off taking the decisive step, fearful of the consequences. It may seem strange, but his wife was so reticent in her manner, even to himself, that he could form no idea how his declaration of future independence of action would be received, and the night he made it he fortified himself with a couple of glasses of sherry beyond his usual allowance. Dinner was over, and they were about to rise from the table, when Tom summoning his Dutch courage to his assistance and fixing his gaze intently on a wine glass, said, "Do you know Clara, I should very much like to go over to the mess, and take a hand at whist. I won't stay late, but you need not sit up for me."

Had a thunderbolt alighted on the dining table, Mrs. Ditton's startled look of horror and surprise could not have been greater. In a moment her worst fears had been realised, for she had lately noticed how unsettled her husband became after dinner, and how he paced their verandah like a caged-tiger smoking cheroots by the dozen. Her only ideas of married life, previous to her entering into the holy state, had been derived from her experience at home and as the vicar invariably spent his evenings in the bosom of his numerous family, the departure of her husband from this beaten track of matrimonial bliss whispered to her of failing regard, with neglect and misery in the future. Tom noticed the look of pained surprise, and a word of regret on her part or even a trembling eyelid would have altered his determination, but woman-like she stifled her emotion and rose from the table with a smile.

"That promise of an early return," she said laughingly, "I know better than to trust in, and as I feel rather tired, I shall go to bed almost immediately. Good night."

As she spoke she turned her pretty face to him for a kiss, and receiving the desired reward, passed quickly from the room.

Tom found his hat and went his way rejoicing at his easy victory, little dreaming that his wife was stretched upon her bed choked with sobs proceeding from an almost broken heart.

Sensitive beyond belief her husband hitherto had been everything to her, almost her God the way she worshipped him, but then she had expected and received similar homage in return, but now how rudely was her idol shaken, how bright the past; how dark the future. That night she cried herself to sleep, while Tom, enjoying his favourite pastime, passed a happier evening than he remembered for some time back. They played late and when he returned home the house was wrapt in slumber. The morning sun rose, and was soon followed by the Dittons; a paler face than usual was the only sign [of Clara's agony of the night previous, for which the plea of a headache was put in and accepted as its cause.

The breach, however, had been opened and gradually widened; Tom went regularly to his whist parties, while his wife alone at home brooding over her suppositious wrongs and making her life miserable. The nicest little woman in the station, Mrs. Venables, wife of the Major of that name, had taken a great fancy to Clara and tried hard to win her confidence. She partially succeeded, and knew that her newly found friend had some hidden grief, but she guessed not the cause and as it was not explained, the game of cross purposes went on right merrily. Tom himself felt that some change, undefinable it seemed, had come over his domestic relations, and he fancied his wife was not in as good a state of health as she might be, but she never complained and laughingly scouted the proposal that she should submit herself for medical treatment, so he was fain to rest satisfied though not contented. It is quite possible all might have come right in the end had things gone on as usual, for Mrs. Venables, was fast gaining Clara's confidence and would certainly have used her influence to set matters right, but as ill-luck would have it some enterprising soul started the idea of private theatricals which was at once taken up with the following result. The energetic promoter of the scheme soon heard that Tom in days gone bye had shown ability of no mean order as an amateur actor, and he was at once pitched on for a leading part. Nothing loth he consented, and as usual with everything he undertook, entered heart and soul into the affair, and was soon general manager. The rehearsals took place on afternoons, and to contribute to the enjoyment of the audience when the performance came off, those concerned in the undertaking were sworn to secrecy as to the cast and plot of the pieces to be played, and all the outside world could learn was that everything promised well and a real treat was in store for them. Some days before the night of the performance there was an afternoon dress rehearsal at the bungalow of the promoter, and Mrs. Ditton, who had taken but little interest in the affair, by a strange coincidence happened to go for a short walk in that direction. A cactus hedge separated the compound of the bungalow from the road, and as she drew near, Clara noticed a couple of figures in strange costumes standing on the verandah, nearer she observed them to be that of a lady and gentleman in the costume of Louis the Eleventh; the gentleman she recognised as her husband, who seemed by his laughter to be enjoying himself immensely while the lady seemed no less amused. Hidden by the hedge she stood for a moment watching them and with a strange sinking at the heart saw her husband sink on one knee and receive on the elevated one the neatly shod foot of his female companion, and busy himself with the fastening of her pretty little shoe. The assistance rendered laughingly spoke volumes to the neglected wife, and she turned away fearing she was going to faint; a parting look disclosed her husband with a hand on each of the shoulders of his feminine companion, whose shoe was now securely fastened, peering into her face in a manner which proved an intimacy so great that his broken-hearted wife no longer wondered at his neglect of home, and ceased to credit him with having spent his absent evenings at the whist table. Slowly retracing her steps with a feeling of anguish not to be described, she returned home, and burying her aching head in her hands, renewed her unenviable position. The distance had been too great to enable her to recognise her rival disguised in fancy costume, and although she decided to return to her father's protection at the quiet old parsonage, she with feminine and justifiable curiosity determined to dissemble for a day or two, see the performance, and ascertain who was the female fiend who had wrecked her life's happiness, and for whom the husband she once had worshipped had cast away the flower of her affection. It was a cruelly hard part she set herself to play for the few intervening days, but sustained by jealousy she went through with it in a manner that surprised herself. At last the eventful day came, and her head ached so, and the blood coursed through her veins at such a rapid rate, she feared she would break down; the early dinner hour arrived and was over, and her husband giving her a kiss, which, as she received, she mentally likened unto, Judas', he left her for the theatre, stating that Captain and Mrs. Dobbs would call for her on their way to the performance. They came and she went with them. The first piece was a farce with no female character in it, and with breathless excitement she waited the ascent of the curtain for the second. It was a French comedy, but to her a drama, for no pen can describe her misery when in the female character she recognised her friend, Mrs. Venables, the dress worn being the identical one she had seen at the verandah scene. As she sat there all consciousness seemed to leave her, and pleading a fainting fit during the last act she prevailed on Captain Dobbs to escort her home. Wishing him good night she rushed to her room, and sinking down on her knees by the bedside, the pent up passion of her grief broke forth and the poor weak frame shook and trembled with the intensity of her sobbing.

Thus Tom found her when he returned home delighted with the many compliments he had been paid on his successful rendering of the part entrusted to his care.

"Come! come! my darling, what means this," he burst forth as he entered the room. "For God's sake tell me what it's all about," and he sat down on the bed and attempted to take her head in his hands.

Petulently she thrust him away and drawing herself to her full height brushed the tears from her eyes, and exclaimed in a voice quivering with passion:—"Touch me not, Sir! too long have I submitted to the caresses of one who took me from a happy home but to bring me to dishonour and disgrace, but no more of it, leave me or I will at once fly to the protection of the friends who to-morrow must and will grant it until I can return to my father's house."

"Clara, my poor child," cried Tom, who was now thoroughly alarmed and fancied his wife had lost her reason. "In the name of goodness explain yourself, for as I am an honourable man I know of nothing, neither word nor action on my part, which can in any way have caused your present state of excitement or disgraced you in the sight of God or man."

"Oh! Tom," she exclaimed and her emotion had now overcome her passion, "I did not think you could have fallen so low as to lie to hide your folly. My shame you cannot hide, and if your conscience does not accuse you of what I will not degrade myself by explaining, your code of morality is indeed contemptible. My love for you, great as it was, is gone, my respect likewise, but I can and do pity you."

Perfectly dumbfounded Tom pleaded in vain for an explanation, and eventually losing his temper he left the room and sought solace in a cheroot which he bit almost to pieces in his perplexity. Returning in about an hour he found his wife had fallen asleep dressed as she had come from the theatre, and as he gazed on her pale sweet face with its look of pain and weariness, he inwardly prayed for a safe deliverance out of all his troubles. Throwing himself on a couch he slept rather late into the morning, and on being woke learnt with surprise his wife had gone over to the bungalow of the Station Chaplain, a devout though scarcely clever Christian. Thither he followed her, but she declined to return to his protection or even offer any explanation. Some days were passed in attempts at bringing about a reconciliation without result. Mrs. Ditton declined to see any one although many ladies called, amongst them Mrs. Venables, for Tom made no secret of his trouble and would have been only too glad to elucidate the mystery and regain his wife.

As nothing could be done without the assistance of the law, which Tom declined, a soldier's wife was procured as Mrs. Ditton's servant and she left for England declining to grant her husband a farewell interview, but writing him a most pathetic letter which stated that the rest of her life would be spent praying for him. Of course he wrote a full explanation of the circumstances to her parents, which reached them a week before their daughter, and nearly frightened the good old man and the partner of his sorrows into their graves. Tom's mother according to arrangement met her distressed daughter-in-law at Southampton and accompanied her to her home. This lady firmly believed in her son's innocence, and the day after Clara's arrival she was called upon by her own and her husband's mother for a solution of the mystery.

The wife, separated by her own decree, then with many tears related what she had seen the afternoon of the rehearsal, and the heart of Tom's mother sank within her as she heard the account of her son's gallantry as witnessed by his wife. Of course Tom was written to by the outgoing mail, and when he received the letter he did not know whether to laugh or cry. His mixed feelings may be understood from the following extract of his letter to his mother:—"It throughout has been the most absurd and painful misunderstanding on the part of Clara, and if she was not so dear to me I would feel excessively annoyed. As it is, please, let me have her back as soon as possible. My verandah flirtation is easily explained as the lady my wife chose to be jealous of is Sub Lieutenant Prinsep. When the French play was first cast no lady was willing to play the part of the Countess, and Prinsep being a good-looking beardless little fellow we induced him to take it. The day of the flirtation was his first rehearsal in costume, and to improve his figure, the young gentleman laced himself into a ladies corset he had procured with the dress. Standing on the verandah together, he noticed something wrong with the buckle of one of his shoes, and assuring me he could not stoop in his tight-laced condition, he induced me to kneel down and set matters right. I don't remember the second incident of putting my hands on his shoulders, but I very likely did so while endeavouring to impress on his defective memory some portion of his dialogue. Two days before the performance came off Mrs. Venables consented to take the part and we threw over Prinsep."

On the receipt of this letter there was great rejoicing, and Mrs. Ditton somehow or other managed to patch up the heart she had felt certain was broken, and returned to India and her husband a happy and wiser woman. The warm welcome she received was extended to an extremely short Ditton who had lately appeared upon the scene and who promises fairly to become as long as his father in time.

SOLWIN.

## A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Indian Statesman* in its leader of to-day writes of Marshal Saxe as one of Napoleon's Generals. The fact is that Marshal Saxe died in 1750, while Napoleon Buonaparte was not born till 1769.—Yours, &c.

O. O. O.

Sunday, 23rd July.

## A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any of the readers of your valuable journal inform me what is the probable number of the entire population of the world according to the most recent calculations? A wager of one hundred rupees depends on the answer.

STATICIAN.

*** The population of the principal States of the world amounts to 1,066,500,000, to which should be added the colonies of Australia and small States about 2,000,000, and at a guess the population of Africa—North, Central and South—about 15,000,000 more, making a grand total of 1,083,500,000.—ED. B. G.

## THE JEDDAH PILGRIM TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter signed "Hadjee' in your issue of to-day, the writer is wrong in attaching blame to Messrs. Beyts and Co., of Jeddah, for the fine inflicted on the captain of the s. s. Dahlia at Aden.

One of the charterers accompanied the steamer from here, and he, and not Beyts and Co., was alone responsible for the overloading. The captain, however, permitted it in order to obtain the balance of money owing to him by the charterers.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, 24th July. HADJEE'S BROTHER.

## SOMETHING FOR THE HEALTH OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Those of your readers who are in the habit of traversing the Colaba Road daily may have noticed that near the entrance to the Sassoon Dock there is a pool of stagnant water which is the rendezvous of a number of those nocturnal and a very unmusical creatures—bull frogs. During the day the native element make a bath of the same, the juveniles of the locality amuse themselves by making mud pastry, and the bullock gharries put the finishing stroke by keeping the water in a state of agitation, not at all pleasant for those whose sense of smell is well developed, for the amount of vegetable matter here collected would not make a bad show in some "oasis." Now, Sir, may I ask to whom may we look to have this nuisance seen to, and whether the Municipality or the Colaba Company are answerable for the same, for the matter seems to be a little doubtful?—Yours, &c.

A NEAR RESIDENT.

Bombay, 24th July.

## "LACEY *VS.* ARBUTHNOT": MR. FORWARD'S CHARACTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the cross-examination of Mr. Lacey at the Fort Police Court on Friday last, the counsel for the defence asked some questions intended as a reflection on my personal character.

I was summoned as a witness for the defence and had not been heard. I was or thought myself powerless to refute anything that might be said. To-day, Monday, the case has been dismissed in consequence of Mr. Turner's withdrawing from it. Mr. Inverarity in his closing speech stigmatises me "as big a villan as the rest." A reference to gentlemen in Calcutta, among them Mr. Westfield, photographer, Mr. William Jones, Superintendent Alipore Press, Messrs. Wilson and Parker, proprietors of the *Indian Daily News*, and, in fact, any one who knew me there, would at once satisfy those who may take sufficient interest in the matter to induce them to enquire. The rest, those who *know* me in Bombay, will be able to form their own opinion of my personal character and I leave it in their hands.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, 24th July. J. FORWARD.

## GYMKHANA FOOTBALL CLUB.

LAST night this Club had their second game of the season. A much larger number of players put in an appearance than on the first day. We were glad to see several officers from H. M. ships in the harbour. The sides were A to K *vs.* The Rest of the Alphabet.

L to Z having won the toss played towards the bandstand; the wind being slightly in their favour, the other side having the advantage in numbers. The following were the players:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Hardcastle, Captain. | Tennent, Captain. |
| Jefferson. | Roberts. |
| Cartwright. | Read. |
| Bromley. | Murray. |
| Howard-Brooke. | Morris. |
| Dunlop. | Pender. |
| Alban. | Whitcombe. |
| Cooper. | Leckie |
| Beaumont. | M. McPherson. |
| Huskin. | Nicholson. |
| Elliot. | |

Hardcastle and Tennent played half-back, having Alban and Roberts for their respective goal-keepers.

The first half of the alphabet had the best of the game all through. Jefferson made a good run for his side, but the ground was too slippery to favour runners; and it was a "forward" game. As might be expected, with such plucky players on either side, the scrimmages were hot and often.

The only advantage gained was a touch-down by Cooper. Cartwright took the try at goal, but the ball fell just short and was touched down.

Very soon afterwards Tennent got the ball behind his side's goal, but being collared by Brooke and Cartwright, there was a "maul," which eventually ended, after a hard fight, in favour of Tennent. "No side" was now called ending a most pleasant game.

There will be another game on Monday, when we hope to see even a larger turn-out of players.

## FOOTBALL.

THE match on Saturday evening between the Byculla and United Football Clubs was one full of interest, and the frequent display of good play on either side called forth rounds of applause from the lookers on. The reds (United) started with a slight disadvantage, having to work against a strong head wind, notwithstanding which, the ball was kept rolling merrily midway betwixt the goals. Corkerry, Bore, Hannah, Arnott, Sing and others of the blues (Byculla) made some excellent runs, but were unfortunately checked each time by Walsh, Kees, Newberg, Maidment and McClumpha, who throughout the game were mainly instrumental in beating back attempts made to invade the sacred precincts of their goal. Half time being called, the sides were changed and the reds bore hard, keeping the ball close towards the opposite goal, not however without some strenuous resistance on the part of the blues. After repeated touch-downs the reds succeeded in making an easy goal through a clever place kick by Maidment. A few minutes' more play and proceedings terminated. A brief description of the above nature must necessarily exclude the names of most of those who distinguished themselves during the evening, and must stand as an apology for the non-mention of several. Lake, the captain of the reds, seemed to be the only one who came to grief—losing breath at the end of a praiseworthy run.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

## SIMLA NEWS.

SIMLA, 24TH JULY.

The Rajah of Nabha and suite left Simla this morning under the usual salute. The Punjab Lieutenant Governor stays here till the end of September. There will be a ball at Peterhoff next Thursday.

Heavy rain is continunig to fall.

## BANGALORE RACES.

BANGALORE, 23RD JULY.

The results of Saturday's races are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| STEWARDS' CUP. | |
| Jon Duan | 1 |
| Bird | 2 |
| Blue Mantle | 3 |
| ARAB PLATE. | |
| Merrylegs | 1 |
| Akbar | 2 |
| Chieftain | 3 |
| MYSORE CUP. | |
| Revenge | 1 |
| Ugly Buck | 2 |
| Gijun | 3 |
| OFFICERS' CHALLENGE CUP. | |
| Bird | 1 |
| Jessie | 2 |
| Kronstadt | 3 |
| LADIES' PURSE. | |
| Eclipse | 1 |
| Crown Prince | 2 |
| Florence | 3 |

## CHOLERA IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, 24TH JULY.

Cholera has broken out among the native operatives of the Gunpowder Mills. There have been twelve cases and nine deaths.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE VICEROY.

SIMLA, 24TH JULY.

There is no truth in the rumours about the Viceroy's ill-health. He never was a robust man, but all he now suffers from is indigestion. This in no way impedes his work. But he is day and night mastering Indian questions and settling important matters.

LONDON, 22ND JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm; Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollers | 4 3/16d. |
| Exchange on India | 1-6⅝d. |
| 4 per cent. Rupee paper | 79 |
| 4½ do. do. | 79 |
| 5½ do. do. | 82½ |
| Oriental Bank Shares | £37. |
| Chartered do. do. | £13. |
| Do. Mercantile | £20 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai | £23 |
| Total Coin in the Bank of France | £83,000,000 |
| Total Notes in Circulation | £99,250,000 |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 96⅞ |
| 5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 | 106½ |
| Bar Silver | 49½ |

## WEATHER REPORTS.—24TH JULY.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5-20 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., thermometer 77, barometer 29·81. Fall of rain 2 inches 24 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-50 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., S. W., thermometer max. 78, min. 77. Fall of rain 1 inch 4 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W., thermometer 88, barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind S. and S. S. W. strong, thermometer 87. Fall of rain 1 inch 62 cents.

WE have been requested by Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. to contradict the statement made in our issue of yesterday among the excerpts from the proceedings of the Bombay Port Trust that they "have given notice by 'criers' that the "wharfage fee on opium to be charged at their Dock will be 4 annas per chest." Both the assertions here made are totally devoid of foundation.

THE Government of India has sanctioned a 'grant to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Bombay of half the fines imposed under section 21 of Act XLVIII. of 1860 when the convictions are obtained through the intervention of the agents of the Society."

ON the 23rd June the Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring, and Captain Hon. H. Carr Glyn, C.B., C.S.I., arrived at Windsor Castle, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the royal family.

THE latest news from Sooloo is reported to be, if anything, favourable to the Spanish, for though the ordinary attacks of the natives are still being made on the redoubts, the Spaniards generally repulse them with loss.

A REPORT has reached Shoay Gheen, says a correspondent of the *Rangoon Times*, that our Karennee boundary pillars have been removed by a gang of some 3,000 Upper Burmans, who have stockaded themselves within our limits.

IT is said that Mr. Pogson, the Astronomer to Government at Madras, has predicted that the rainfall in the Madras Presidency will be very light this year, and still lighter next year. This is a bad look-out for the people who are already beginning to suffer in some districts.

THE crop and weather report of the N. W. Provinces for the week ending 20th July shows that in the Benares district the season is now very favourable. In Allahabad, Jhansi and Agra districts rain has fallen intermittently, but ploughing and sowing continue; in other districts the reports are equally favourable.

THERE is some likelihood of the case instituted in the Magistrate's Court, Allahabad, against Mr. Purcell, for defalcations in cash realized by sale of tickets in connection with the lottery for Saint Joseph's Seminary being compromised. Father Lewis, it is said, is very reluctant to press the case in consideration of the man's large family.

IN another column will be found a letter from the Bishop of Colombo withdrawing the license from the Rev. J. J. Jones, one of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society. At present only one of the missionaries has been treated in this way, but the point raised is a delicate one and it remains to be seen whether the new Bishop of Bombay will be as staunch a sticker for episcopal power as his spiritual brother in Ceylon.

AN important point of law is likely to come on for argument soon before the Civil Judge of Lucknow. The late Begum Muntaz Mahal was originally a Hindu but was converted to Mahomedanism after her marriage with King Nasir-ud-din Haidar. A Hindu brother of the deceased claims the property, and an adopted daughter of the Begum disputes the claim. The question is whether a Hindu brother can inherit the property of a Mahomedan sister.

COLONEL TENNANT, R.E., Master of the Calcutta Mint, made over charge of his office on Wednesday last to Major Luard, R. E., who has been appointed to act for him during his temporary absence, contrary to the arrangements anticipated by the departmental officers. It is, however, says the *Indian Daily News*, not yet known whether Colonel White, of the Bombay Mint, or Major Luard, will act as Senior Mint Master and principal referee.

THE *N. China Herald* understands that an Imperial Decree has been issued at Peking, at the instance of the Board of Revenue, cancelling the instructions heretofore conveyed to the Governor-General at Nanking for the negotiation of a foreign loan. The Board is said to have presented a report to the effect that the money is "no longer required by Tso Tsung-t'ang." This is an ingenious device for explaining away the mortifying failure to float the proposed loan, a few weeks since. All negotiations are, consequently, at an end; but the Chinese Government has probably learnt a lesson which may benefit its financial administration in the future.

THE Chinese are apparently at liberty to fight each other at any time and under circumstances. We read in a China paper that the inhabitants two villages near Canton had a serious encounter the other day, in consequence of some difference of opinion on matters connected with "Feng-shui." For ages a large tree has flourished near the villages. One party now wants to have the tree destroyed, while the other is violently opposed to this being done, and wishes to keep the tree intact, and so secure a continuance of the favourable influences which are supposed to flow from it. In consequence of this difference of opinion a fight took place, in which a number of the villagers were killed and wounded.

THE Calcutta *Statesman* writes quite pathetically on the subject of the supposed edict with reference to ladies being expected to wear trains at the Viceregal drawing rooms. Our contemporary calculates that the fashionable officials' ladies and others who may attend will spend one lac of rupees on these expensive dresses, and that some families will be obliged to spend Rs. 1,000 on that account. The *Statesman* asks for a repeal of the edict and adds:—"To gentlemen at Simla with three or four thousand pounds a year, £30 to £100 are nothing, but does it require to be proved that it is something very different to an officer of the army, for instance, to whom his wife's train will mean a whole month's pay?"

THE latest advices from Acheen, 8th July, are published in the *Penang Gazette*:—"The rainy weather seems to prevent the Dutch Forces from continuing aggressive operations at Acheen proper, and the Achinese appear to have reasons for discontinuing their attacks on the Dutch positions. A gradually increasing scarcity of rice and the sickness now said to prevail among the Achinese at Acheen proper, must no doubt tell heavily upon their semi-organized bodies, and is probably the reason of their present inaction. Although the renowned Syed Abdool Rahman has been in Acheen for the last four months, we have not as yet heard of any of his exploits. No further engagements have taken place, if we except a few patrol parties sent out by the Dutch, who succeeded in inflicting some little loss upon the Achinese. The state of health of the Dutch troops has improved but slightly. At the Dutch settlement at Pedir, affairs are progressing satisfactorily."

THE excitement regarding the cutting-off of the Chinese pig-tails which has prevailed in other cities, has reached Hangchow also, and the people are universally excited over it. A veritable case has really occurred. A boy who attends a school under the care of the Church Mission Society lost the lower end of his queue, he knows not when, where, or how. The medical missionary of that society examined it, and says it was not eaten off by acid but is a clean cut as if by a pair of scissors. Other cases are also reported among the Chinese, but I do not know whether they are real or not. A large charitable institution of the city is distributing "charms" gratis, and almost every boy and some of the men have little bits of yellow paper with some mystic characters written on them tied in the ends of their pig-tails. Most of the men have them coiled around their heads, others have them over the shoulder in front, and others hold the ends in their hands. They congratulate the priests because they have nothing to fear from the clippers; some say that they, the priests, will make great gains financially over the excitement.

THE loss of life and damage caused by the late floods near Dinapore seem to have been much more serious than was at first reported, when we were told that "some lives were lost." A correspondent at Dinapore, writing to the Agra paper, says:—"A few miles beyond the railway station, the *bund* or canal works have given way, the consequences of which have been sad. Three villages, with about 500 men, women, and children, have been swept off, and their lives sacrificed. The whole of the country for about ten miles is flooded, the water coming down, through the station of Dinapore, like a fierce mountain torrent. A syce, belonging to the C-11 R. A. at this station, was drowned whilst striving to cross it, it being a shorter cut to his lines; the current, being very strong, swept him off his feet. The last seen of him was near the abutment of a bridge leading over the *nullah* to the Sudder Bazar. It is believed he struck against the masonry, which may have stunned him. The Public Works Department, a very short time ago, erected, apparently, a very strong embankment, protected by masonry, and a plentiful supply of posts, bamboos, &c., all very well put together. This has all given way, and it is feared, if another sudden rise takes place that the S. E. corner of the Commissariat malt liquor godown will be swept off too. However, the D. P. W. are at present making very strenuous efforts to turn off the current of water in another direction; up to date they have not succeeded."

ON the 29th May last, the king of Siam opened a new mint at Bangkok. We are told that the king arrived at the mint at 5 P. M., the time appointed, and repaired to the upper hall, where His Majesty lighted sacred tapers as offerings and the priests worshipped in their usual manner, as a commencement in the ceremonies of opening the new mint. The worship continued two hours. The next morning the ceremonies were completed. The king lighted the tapers and a high priest recited in the Bali language the five commands. That is do not kill, do not steal, do not commit adultery, do not speak falsehood, do not drink strong drink. At the propitious moment, instrumental music was played and the priest worshipped dedicating the place. The king sprinkled with sacred water the new mint machinery, and from a consecrated cake of flour with his finger rubbed the flour on parts of the different kinds of machinery. Then the workmen set the machinery to making the new coins. In the meantime the king fed the priests who had performed the ceremonies with his own hand. After the repast the king distributed the new money among the princes and nobles and officials present, and the decree to use the new coin. When the money and the decree had been distributed, the king viewed all the halls and the grounds, and at noon returned to the palace. In the year 1869 the old mint ceased to be usable, and the king and councillors consulted and ordered new machinery from England, which should be superior to the former. When the machinery arrived, a new building was erected for the new machinery similar to the former. The new money is the same in quality and value as formerly. The stamp is as follows—on the one side is the bust of the king in a military dress, with a decoration called Nopp'a-ratana-racha-wara-p'aun, and the decoration of the new order Chula Chaum Klow. There is an inscription around the figure of the king, viz., Somdetch P'ra Paramindr Maha Chula Longkorn P'ra Chula Chaum Klow Chow Yu Hua. On the opposite face is inscribed the seal of the kingdom, in three divisions. In one is the triple headed elephant, in another an ordinary elephant, and in the third a spear, sword, the royal crown, sceptre, staff, shoes, golden chain, &c. &c. The small coins have the same stamps.

THE *Java Bode* of the 28th June contains an account of the loss of a steamer, with probably two hundred lives. The account has been translated for the *Penang Gazette* and is given below:—"The loss of the steamer Lieutenant-General Kroesen, belonging to the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Co., has created a deep and general gloom. The steamer, expected at Batavia from Acheen on the 22nd June, ran upon an unknown reef to the west of Lagoendi Island, not far from Telok Betong, on the 21st June, at 8 a.m. In a few minutes' time the vessel broke up into two and then sunk immediately. It is feared that 200 of those on board went down with the vessel. Only about 60 persons were able to save themselves, 25 belonging to the crew and 35, 3rd and 4th class passengers. Later intelligence was received that also a few first class passengers probably 7 in number, had saved their lives by swimming to the island Lalange. As soon as the fearful disaster became known here, the Naval Department and the N. I. S. N. Co. both made the most laudable efforts, by dispatching steamers to rescue and assist those who might still survive. In order, however, not to accuse the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Co. too readily of neglect, it is important to know that during the ten years the Company has existed, no less than 623,725 passengers have been conveyed by its steamers, and only 3 persons lost, which occurred a few months ago when the Kroonprins der Nederlanden went down. On the 28th June the Baron Bentinch arrived at Batavia with upwards of 140 persons who had saved their lives when the Lieut. General Kroesen was wrecked. 148 others were missing by last accounts. It was hoped that several more of the natives who may have been on board of her, had saved themselves by swimming to the neighbouring islands. The Batavia *Handelsblad* states that the Lieut. General Kroesen was insured."

AT a farewell entertainment given at Lucknow to Sir George and Lady Couper on Thursday night last, which took the form of a ball, Sir G. Couper after supper made a speech of which the following are the concluding words:—"Gentlemen of the Oudh Commission, you have heard what General Chamberlain has been good enough to tell you about my merits as an administrator; but I wish to say without affectation, and in all truth and sincerity, that my gallant friend, though doubtless actuated by the best and kindest intentions, has hardly bestowed his compliments in the proper quarter. You know that I am leaving you on temporary promotion. And you know also that jobbing is so for unusual in this country that a man can hardly be selected to fill the post which his Excellency the Viceroy has been graciously pleased to nominate me without having acquired some sort of reputation. I think then, that I shall be acquitted of presumption—that I shall be pardoned if I say that I have acquired a reputation. Now, how have I acquired it? Gentlemen of the Oudh Commission, I say, unhesitatingly, that it is you who have earned it for me that I owe my reputation to you; for if it had not been for the hearty and thorough way in which you have always supported me, amid much disappointment, amid much discouragement, and amid difficulties as great as the officers of an administration ever had to encounter, I must assuredly have failed instead of having succeeded. Gentlemen of the Oudh Commission, your constancy and devotion constitute a debt which I can never repay; but, believe me, they are ever deeply engraven on my heart, and will ever remain so. And now we are about to part for a little while; and, on my return, I shall confidently look forward to a renewal of the cordial and friendly relations which have heretofore existed between us, and which, if I am ever spared to retire, I shall look back upon with true gratitude as the feature in my Indian career of which I have most reason to be proud."

## THE BISHOP AND THE CHURCH MISSIONARIES IN CEYLON.

THE following letter addressed to the Churchwardens and Congregation of Christ Church Galle Face, explanatory of their deprivation of the ministrations of the Rev. J. I. Jones, may be taken as applicable, in a great measure, to the cases of all the remaining Missionaries.

Colombo, July 15.

Gentlemen,—It is due to you that I should state briefly the causes which have led to your being deprived, I hope it may be only for a short time, of the services of your pastor,—the Revd. J. I. Jones.

You know him too well to need that I should assure you, that no blame whatever of a moral kind attached to him—he is acting in accordance with what he believes to be his duty, though most mistaken.

On the 11th instant he admitted that he was responsible with others for what I considered a serious defiance of my Episcopal authority. Afterwards acknowledging that the manner in which my authority had been repudiated was to be regretted, he yet continued, as he still continues, to deny the authority itself.

During several days I have endeavoured to obtain from him such a recognition even for a time and under protest of my authority on the matters in question as might justify me in returning the license which had been revoked, at least until the question should be fairly discussed. Among the alternatives I proposed was this, that he should undertake until January 1st not to "resist or disallow" my authority as claimed in the follwing words:—"I claim to be informed, whenever I desire information, of any appointment to any spritual office, lay or clerical in the Church, and to have a right of veto on the same: to be informed, in all cases where the importance of the matter or my own desire makes it necessary, of all changes in the management, order of service, or place of worship of any congregation," reserving at the same time his assent to the principles involved. I promised on his undertaking thus much, to defer all action till January 1st in order that during that interval he might have full time for consultation with other members of the Church Missionary Society in England or elsewhere. But this and every other overture he declined. I am therefore obliged to withold from him any power in the Church, having no guarantee for his using it in due subordination to my own.

I am most thankful to be able to inform you that in the course of these negociations, painful as they have been, Mr Jones has displayed the utmost gentleness, charity, and respect for my office.

With the deepest sympathy for the loss which you sustain by the intermission of his servce.— I remain, Your faithful servant in CHRIST.

R. S. COLOMBO.

P. S. Desiring this letter to be made public, I have sent a copy of it to the *Ceylon Times*.

# BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were twenty-two European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Babajee Gunnoo and Rama Babajee, two cart drivers, were fined Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 respectively yesterday, at the Gigaum Police Court, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for cruelly torturing their bullocks, charged at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Market Road on view of the body of Babajee Mooly. Deceased was a peon attached to the Secretariat who, while passing along the road on Saturday evening last, suddenly dropped down and expired. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease."

H M.'S HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 281 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 71 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 179 by the Magistrates of Police, 1 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 29 by Military Courts-Martial, and 1 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 227 were natives and the remaining 54 Europeans.

IMPUDENT FORGERY.—A most impudent forgery was committed by some miscreant at Poona who sent us a notice in regular form of the marriage of Mr. G. A. Boswell to Miss Travers, which now turns out to be a false statement, no marriage having taken place. Mr. Boswell's name has been deliberately forged, and we hope that when the miscreant is deliquent he will be properly dealt with.

H. M.'S COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 381 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 311 prisoners including 14 women, of whom 38 were non-labour prisoners and 273 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 70 prisoners including 7 women. Of these latter 10 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 60 from the Small Causes Court.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Hurnee, woman. Deceased, it appears, some three and-a-half months ago whilst working in a grain store at the Carnac Bunder, a number of linseed bags which were stacked in the store suddenly fell from the stack and she was buried under the bags. On being removed from the bags she was found to have broken her right leg and there were bruises about her person; from the effects of which injuries she expired in the aforesaid hospital. Upon the evidence adduced a verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

THE SURAT CONSPIRACY CASE.—We learn from Surat that the proceedings in the case of the Buxee *v.* Pherozesha Shapoorjee Atha and Hormusjee Atha were resumed on Friday before Mr. Courtenay, when three witnesses on behalf of the prosecution were examined and cross-examined as to the particular count in respect of the diamond ring. Amongst the witnesses were the Buxee's two relatives and his chowbdar. The case was then adjourned until Saturday. Before the rising of the Court Mr. P. M. Mehta, on behalf of the accused, wished to know which of the counts would be proceeded with the next day (Saturday), so that he might be prepared with it. The Magistrate said that he would next take up the item as to the sum of Rs. 20,000. Mr. Ladkoba, a vakeel of Surat, was to be examined next.

STRAY DOGS.—Major-General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., has ordered the police to see that all stray dogs found on the roads should be taken care of and sent at once to the Panjrapole.—*Deccan Herald*.

DACOITS.—There was a good deal of excitement in Poona on Friday last, when the tidings went round that two of Hooneea's band of dacoits had been arrested by the Tanna police, and that one of them had been brought to Poona. It is hoped that the arrest of these two dacoits will lead to the discovery of other members of the band. Dacoits are still going about in bands throughout the villages of this collectorate, and they need some check put to their lawlessness and cruelty.—*Id.*

CANTONMENT LIBRARY.—We are very glad to hear that we are likely soon to have a Cantonment Library building. The subscription list is headed by the munificent donation of Rs. 1,000, given by Mr. Cowasjee Dorabjee, regimental agent at this station, who paid the above sum a few days ago into the Treasurer's hands. A few subscriptions of this amount would enable the committee to commence the works immediately after the monsoon, and allow of their building a handsome abiding place for the Poona Cantonment library. There is at present in Poona no substantial library building; the supply of this want will, therefore, be highly appreciated by the community.—*Id.*

THE FUNERAL OF SURGEON-MAJOR MENNIE.—On Thursday morning the sad news speedily went round camp that Dr. Mennie was dead, and that his body was to be brought in for burial by the 5-55 afternoon train from Bombay. It had been whispered on Tuesday, when he left for Bombay, that there was little likelihood that he would ever reach England, and those who saw him at the railway station thought they saw death written in his face. Still he had been a strong man, was yet young, and there was hope; no one liked to believe that the warm-hearted kindly doctor was to be taken away, and that they would never see his face again. Dr. Mennie died at the Malabar Hill Hotel on Thursday afternoon and his body was brought to Poona for burial. A large company of mourners moved by deep regard for the departed, met the body at the railway station, where the body was put on a gun carriage and was guarded by a company of artillery-men riding on the carriages. At the house other friends joined the melancholy cortege, and the carriages moved on rapidly until they reached the road that turns down to the graveyard. There the funeral was met by the party consisting of three hundred rank and file of the 26th Regiment N. I. The friends of the deceased, at the turn of the road, came out of their carriages and slowly followed the body to the grave, where it was buried with the usual military honours. The funeral was attended by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by the Major-General Commanding the Division, and all the highest military officers. Many others also were present to show the last tribute of respect to the deceased who may be regarded as specially belonging to Poona having been here as Staff Surgeon for nearly twelve years. Dr Mennie was held in high regard by the entire community, native as well as European. The crowd which followed him to his burial, and the groups that gazed wistfully at the corners by which his body was carried to its last resting place, told of the universal honour in which he was held. He will be much missed from this station where he has spent so many of his best and happiest days. He died at the early age of 43.—*Id.*

## THE CHARGE OF ADULTERY AGAINST MR. ARBUTHNOT, COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

THE Court of the Senior Magistrate of Police was excessively crowded at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, at which hour the further hearing of the charge of adultery brought by C. George Lacy, veterinary surgeon, against Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, C. S., Collector of Bombay, was fixed to come on. As on the former occasion, the spectators were nearly all Europeans, barristers-at-law, merchants, doctors, brokers, &c., natives with a very few exceptions being excluded. The greatest possible interest seemed to be felt in the proceedings. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. H. Cleveland, appeared for the defence. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Lacey was to be seen; and a conjecture was hazarded as to whether they would venture to appear again in Court. The suspense of the curious was soon relieved by the appearance of the solicitor for the prosecution.

Mr. Turner, as he came into Court, said—A few circumstances, which have come to light since my first connexion with this case, are of such a nature that I have had to consider very carefully the course which should be pursued. I have no reason to doubt that I can establish the marriage and adultery; indeed I have the certificate of the former in my hand, but I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that your Worship may think that a jury would not be likely to convict, and therefore dismiss the case. I have not seen my client to-day. I am informed that he is ill, and that Dr. Blaney has been called in to see him. If your Worship will grant me a short postponement, I will advise Mr. Lacey to abandon the criminal charge. For my own part, I shall only proceed with the case if I learn that conspiracy is the defence relied upon. In that event my client would be as much on his trial as the defendant, and his previous bad character would not disentitle him to professional aid. In any other event, I shall with your Worship's permission withdraw from the case.

Mr. Inverarity said it was quite immaterial to him what course Mr. Turner intended to pursue, whether he considered it consistent with his honour to withdraw from the case or advise his client to abandon the criminal proceedings; but he must protest against any adjournment. He would by all means ask that the case should go on, or that it should be dismissed.

Mr. Turner asked to be allowed to withdraw from the case.

The Magistrate—Do you offer further evidence?

Mr. Turner said the instructions he had received form his client were different from what came out in the evidence on Friday last. He would therefore ask his Worship to give him time to consult his client with regard to the abandonment of the present case.

The Magistrate—Do you proceed with the case?

Mr. Turner said he had no instructions, and he asked to be allowed to withdraw.

The Magistrate—If you don't proceed I must dismiss the case. As to withdrawing from the case, it is a matter in your own discretion.

Mr. Turner—I wish to do so with the permission of the Court. I ask for a short adjournment to advise my client to abandon these criminal proceedings.

The Magistrate said he saw no objection to a short adjournment in order to enable Mr. Turner to consult his client, and asked him what time he wanted.

Mr. Turner asked for an adjournment until 2-30 p.m. the same day, which was granted.

Mr. Inverarity—We are quite prepared to go on with the case.

The Magistrate—But I have adjourned it till 2-30 p. m., Mr. Inverarity.

Mr. Inverarity—Yes, your Worship, but I am entitled to speak as Mr. Turner has made a short speech.

The Magistrate—But I have not taken what he said into my consideration.

Mr. Inverarity—Yes, your Worship, but the public have. We are quite prepared to go on with the case; and we should be able to prove most satisfactorily that this has been a foul conspiracy from the beginning.

The parties then retired.

ON reassembling after tiffin, the Court was more densely crowded than it was in the forenoon; and European gentlemen of all classes continued coming in up to 3 P. M. Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., was also present and sat on the bench near the magistrate. Mrs. Lacey was understood to be in a side room on the Court premises.

Mr. Turner said—I have seen Mr. Lacey, and he has instructed me to proceed no further. I shall therefore offer no additional evidence. At the same time I would wish to say to the Court that, had I been informed when I was first connected with the case of the circumstances which came out in evidence on Friday, I would never have had anything whatever to do with it.

Mr. Inverarity said—I must ask for an opportunity to say a few words. It is some time since the prosecutor first laid his information against Mr. Arbuthnot for a very serious offence. Some days elapsed before the case was brought for hearing in this Court before your Worship, and from that time Mr. Arbuthnot had had no opportunity at all to show what a false charge this was, and what a foul conspiracy he had been made the victim of. Between the time of the information being laid and when this case first came on for hearing on Friday last, letters and telegrams were received from all parts of India. Numerous letters and telegrams were received by Mr. Cleveland from persons all over India testifying to the vile character of this man Lacey and the woman whom he calls his wife. And we are, I say, in a position to prove very unmistakeably that this is by no means the first case in which this man and this woman have practised this game on respectable gentlemen in many parts of India. I have no doubt that we would have been able, if the case had gone on, to prove many such similar instances of extorting money out of respectable and honourable gentlemen, by threatening to take legal proceedings against them; and we also would have been able to prove that these people, and particularly this man Lacey, have been most notorious swindlers all over India; and that the woman whom he calls Mrs. Lacey was well-known in many of the towns of India, in Secunderabad, in Meerut, in Bareilly, and many other places, as a common prostitute. We would also have proved that both this man and woman have been on several occasions in jail for swindling, forgery, &c. I say it is a most monstrous thing that people like these should be allowed with impunity to threaten respectable gentlemen with the fear of having their names appearing in the public papers in connection with such a case. I am glad that Mr. Turner has stated here to-day that, had he known all the facts that came out in the cross-examination on Friday last, he would not have had anything to do with the case. I am glad, I repeat, that he has stated so to the Court, otherwise I should have been under the necessity of making some comments upon the conduct of Messrs. Chalk and Turner in connection with this case. Mr. Turner, Lacey's own solicitor, has informed the Court that his client is not to be believed, for he withheld from him all the facts of the case. I think Mr. Arbuthnot's case was very faintly foreshadowed on Friday last in the cross-examination of the prosecutor. Of course we could not put any questions to Lacey about the woman before he married her. We could have put many more questions to him about her after the marriage, which would have disclosed the vileness of these people, and had the woman been put in the box, we would have been able to disclose to her her past vile life. I think, Sir, no one can have read the evidence that was reported in the daily papers in Lacey's cross-examination, without coming to the conclusion that this was a clear case of a false charge with the hope that sooner than have his name associated with such an offence in the public papers, Mr. Arbuthnot would pay her a large sum of money. But she has been very much mistaken. I think Mr. Arbuthnot is much to be commended for having displayed such courage as to hold out and determine to have the case brought into public, and thus to show up the real character of these swindlers. It is a case stamped with falsity upon the face of it; and I regret exceedingly that it has not proceeded, and thus has deprived us of the opportunity of showing that it was the result of a scandalous conspiracy on the part of persons who have made it their profession to swindle honest tradesmen and respectable gentlemen. Mr. Arbuthnot gave a complete denial to the charge so falsely preferred against him; and had he been allowed to go into the witness-box, he was prepared to give a complete denial of the charge upon oath. I very much regret that the case is not proceeded with; I wish that the case should have gone on. I am sure your Worship will not have failed to see the extraordinary manner in which Lacey gave his evidence on Friday. Whenever he found we had not proof of a fact, he straightly denied it, and then shortly after admitted it. And now finding that we have such strong proofs of his character, he dares not to-day come into the witness-box and make any statements on oath, lest he should make himself liable to be prosecuted for perjury. I say, had he come into the box to-day, he would have perjured himself, but with some experience of the matter from his having been before convicted of such an offence, he has thought it more prudent to have the case withdrawn. Then that woman dares not come into the box for fear of being also prosecuted and convicted. I am sorry that she has not ventured to go into the witness-box and make false statements; for we should then have been in a position to indict her for perjury at once. Doubtless she has profited by her past experience, and has not forgotten the lesson she has been taught in one part of India, where she had to suffer imprisonment for twelve months for perjury. But these people had gone as far as they dared. They went to a certain length, beyond which they dared not go for fear of the convict's jail. The woman instructs her attorney to make a statement in Court; Lacey comes forward, but does not state a word in support of it, which would criminate Mr. Arbuthnot. I say, Sir, that if any one were to read the evidence, I think he could not but come to the conclusion that he had not corroborated a single thing which had been asserted. I say it is perfectly clear that Mr. Arbuthnot had nothing to do with the matter. Forward—who, I venture to say, is as big a villain as the others—dares not come forward. He has got to the back ground though his name was prominent in the case and although he drove up to Court with Lacey in a buggy, he dares not come forward. I say, Sir, that the whole case is stamped with falsity upon the face of it. I am extremely glad that your Worship has permitted me to say these few words on behalf of Mr. Arbuthnot. I regret exceedingly that this case has not gone on. If it had, I repeat that the whole of these three persons would have found themselves in the dock for perjury.

The conclusion of the learned counsel's address was followed by cheers from the large number of European gentlemen present in Court.

The Magistrate—It is my duty simply to dismiss the charge; and in dismissing it, I must say that Mr. Arbuthnot's character has suffered nothing from this wretched charge.

It was some time before the Court premises could be cleared of the large number of spectators who had collected in all parts and in front of it. Mr. Arbuthnot was cheered as he was going from the Court to his carriage. Mrs. Lacey, who apparently seemed to feel a doubt of her personal safety, was conducted by a European constable from an upper room to her brougham, in which she drove away followed by the jeers of a large crowd who had collected in the foot-paths.

## FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

| | Fort. In. cts. | Byculla. In. cts. | Colaba. In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday, July 23 | 0 56 | 0 53 | 0 74 |
| Previously registered | 21 53 | 26 19 | 23 91 |
| Total up to date | 22 09 | 26 72 | 24 65 |

## BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the above body was held yesterday evening to continue the discussion on Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's paper on the "Poverty of India." Mr. R. N. Khote having taken the chair, Mr. J. Collett read a paper in reply to Mr. Dadabhai's. Mr. M. Wood also spoke for a few minutes and Mr. Dadabhai then replied at length to the various arguments which had been brought to bear on his paper during the discussion.

A full report of the proceedings is held over.

## CRICKET.

THE Bombay Gymkhana match for Saturday last was intended to be English and Welsh *vs.* Scotch and Irish; but as so many gentlemen wanted to play on the English side, the only Welsh man on the occasion was abstracted to help the Scotch and Irish, leaving the English to fight the battle entirely themselves. Thirteen on each side, a very close game resulted, as the score will testify. The allies went first to the wickets, and thanks to Wyer, things looked flourishing up to the fall of the first wicket for 30 runs, 25 of which were contributed by Wyer who was in good form. Alban was hardly in his usual play, and scored only 5. Tennant and Cameron did not help owing to a capital catch by Read dismissing the former, and the latter being bowled off his pads by Oliver, and the fourth wicket went down with only 33 on the telegraph. Chalmers and McHinch came to the front with steady play, and Mackenzie, a valuable acquisition from Calcutta, contributed the highest total of the match, 32, in capital form. The others did not do much, and the last wicket fell with the score at 117.

For the English Messrs. Moore and Oliver faced the bowling of Wyer and Lang, and both kept scoring at a great rate, bringing on a change at Lang's end of Chalmers, who dismissed Moore in his third over with a fast yorker, for a well played innings of 20. Oliver did not stay long, also bowled by Chalmers, and when the two Youngs were out and the third wicket down for 57 runs, the allied outfielders were evidently in a more cheerful frame of mind. Richardson and Fraser Hore kept the ball travelling in all directions, the blazing colour of the latter's *Marylebone* shirt quite preventing any bowler from keeping his head cool enough to get a ball into his wicket. *Leg before*, however, stood Scotland's friend, another Cambridge man and Old Jack had both to succumb to his decision, for well played innings in both instances of 19 and 11 runs respectively. Stopford was full of run-getting but could get nobody to stop for him long enough, and the innings closed just before dark for 106 or 11 runs behind. The long stopping of Mr. Forrest for the allies was particularly good—not a single bye having been scored in either innings' score.

ENGLISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Oliver, thrown out by Lang | 18 |
| J. Moore, b Chalmers | 20 |
| H. A. Richardson, l b w, b Lang | 19 |
| L. R. Forrest, b Chalmers | 4 |
| W. A. Baker, ct and b Wyer | 7 |
| Fraser Hore, l b w, b Lang | 11 |
| W. Young, ct Jones, b Lang | 2 |
| A. Oliver, b Lang | 0 |
| C. Young, b Wyer | 1 |
| C. Langley, b Wyer | 1 |
| C. Gray, l b w, Wyer | 1 |
| H. S. Read, b Lang | 6 |
| A. B. Stopford, not out | 5 |
| Leg Byes | 3 |
| Wides | 8 |
| | 106 |

WELSH, SCOTCH AND IRISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. F. Alban, b Read | 5 |
| M. R. Wyer, ct Moore, b Read | 25 |
| W. M. Tennent, ct and b Read | 3 |
| C. A. W. Cameron, b N. Oliver | 0 |
| H. D. Mackenzie, b Stopford | 32 |
| A. McHinch, ct Forrest, b Richardson | 19 |
| A. B. Chalmers, ct Hore, b Stopford | 11 |
| Hon. D. Graham, l b w, b N. Oliver | 6 |
| W. Lang, b Read | 1 |
| Forbes Adam, b Richardson | 0 |
| H. W. Jones, b Richardson | 6 |
| H. Maxwell, b Richardson | 0 |
| W. Murray, not out | 1 |
| Leg Byes | 2 |
| Wides | 6 |
| | 117 |

SAID a gentleman to his mistress, "You are very handsome." "Pooh!" said the lady, "so you would say if you did not think so." "And so you would think," answered he, "though I should not say so."

A GREAT BARRINGTON young man couldn't get up courage enough to "pop the question" to his girl, and so sent his offer by mail. He got a postal card in reply, briefly saying: "Fetch on your preacher."

## THE ORGAN RECITAL AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE third organ recital took place last evening at the Town Hall. The audience was more numerous than on either of the two previous recitals and the short entertainment went off with additional spirit. The selections were happily chosen; a lady sang a solo and a gentleman also assisted in varying pleasantly the recitals, one of which was played by the gentleman already referred to.

## POONA GRAND ANNUAL HUNT RACES.

THE course for these races was changed this year, the second of their existence, to a country on the old Poorundhur and Sattara road behind the right flank lines. The meeting was adjourned three times from stress of weather, and finally came off on Saturday, the 22nd instant, and by good luck were not interrupted by rain though the sky was threatening enough and the ground rather heavy.

1ST RACE.—Tally Ho Stakes, Rs. 500 added from the Fund for all Horses, about 1 mile over a stiff Hog-hunting country.

(*Ladies' Prize Race.*)

| | | st. | lb. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Elliot's | c w g King's Own | 12 | 4 | Owner | 1 |
| Mr. Joyner's | c c b h Outcast | 11 | 4 | Owner | 2 |
| Captain Hogg's | br w g Wenlock | 12 | 4 | Owner | 3 |
| " | br w g Placid Joe | 12 | 4 | Mr. Hughes, | 0 |
| " | b w g Uncle John | 11 | 13 | Smith | 0 |
| Mr. Fletcher's | b c b m Moll Brooke | 11 | 4 | Owner | 0 |
| Mr. Whiting's | b c b h Rouge | 10 | 13 | Mr. Allen | 0 |

King's Own led at starting, followed by Outcast and Moll Brooke. One or two were seen doing great circle sailing round a flag half way up the hill, for reasons best known to their riders; but above this Wenlock ran into fourth place and on the return down hill Moll Brooke fell at a not very formidable *nulla*, and her rider got a bad shaking but no serious injuries. From this home the run in was quite straight to a wide but not dangerous *nulla* in which King's Own, then leading by about four lengths, stumbled and nearly fell. On recovering he turned as if he would go under the bridge, and as a deep and dangerous water-course flanks the winning post (so that there was no chance of cutting off a corner), seemed to have lost his chance; but by very good riding he got in about a length ahead of Outcast; Wenlock a fair third. King's Own proved to have left a stirrup iron in the *nulla*, but carrying a little over weight, his rider had no difficulty at the scales.

2ND RACE.—The Pony Race for all ponies 12-2 and under weight for inches; 13-2 to carry 11 stone; 1 lb. allowed for every ½ of an inch under; about 1 mile over a stiff hog-hunting country. Rs. 250 from the Fund.

| | | st. | lb. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. McPherson's | c c b p Kerosine | 10 | 3 | Owner | 1 |
| Mr. H.'s | c b p Jas | 11 | 0 | Owner | 2 |
| Captain Hogg's | c b p Balaam | 10 | 8 | Owner | 3 |
| Mr. Elliot's | c c b m Koondla | 9 | 5 | Mr. Benn | 0 |
| " | c c b p Parafine | 9 | 9 | Tookaram | 0 |

Kerosine led throughout; Jas and Balaam both took the wrong side of the same flag half way up the hill, which had proved a difficulty in the first race. But for this the favourite would have found it hard to beat Jas, an excellent hunting pony, who was only a length behind at the finish after all. Balaam lost his chance by coming down at a small *nulla* on the top of the hill, but neither horse nor rider were damaged to speak of, and the latter rode as will be seen in the next race.

3RD RACE.—The Poona Hunt Stakes, Rs. 500 added from the Fund; for all Arabs and country-breds: about 3 miles over a stiff hog-hunting country.

(*Ladies' Prize Race.*)

| | | st. | lb. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Captain Hogg's | br a h Pirate | 11 | 7 | Owner | 1 |
| Mr. Lamb's | g a gal Beekra | 11 | 0 | Mr. Elliot | 2 |
| Mr. Anderson's | g a h Fatty | 11 | 2 | Sowar Nizamodin | 3 |
| Mr. McPherson's | g a h Pilgrim | 11 | 0 | Mr. Hughes | 0 |
| Mr. Henry's | b a g Touchwood | 10 | 13 | Owner | 0 |
| Mr. Whiting's | b a gal Starlight | 10 | 9 | Ct. Haydon. | 0 |
| Mr. Havelock's | g a gal Cockatoo | 11 | 0 | Owner | 0 |
| Mr. Joyner's | c c b h Outcast | 12 | 4 | Owner | 0 |
| Mr. Larkin's | b a h Gharib | 11 | 2 | Smith | 0 |
| Mr. B.'s | b a gal Vanguard | 11 | 0 | Owner | 0 |
| Mr. Fletcher's | b c b m Moll Brooke | 12 | 4 | Owner | 0 |

Touchwood, a very handsome horse, led for the first half mile, in which there was no obstacle but a prickly-pear fence about as formidable as a Gymkhana hurdle and a patent safety *nulla*. Swerving at a flag he was passed by Fatty, very pluckily ridden by a trooper of the Poona Horse, who behaved equally well in a half mile race over much worse ground last year. The whole field then charged down the old Poorundhur road and round the principal obstacle in the race—a *nulla* ten feet wide which on a straight course lies at the end of 300 yards of rather heavy ground. Probably the stewards will not think it worth while next year to take a race for half a mile out of sight of the grand stand for the sake of a jump which no one jumps over. The horses went up the hill in the same order and down it at no great pace compared to last year's (when the course was so laid that the race had to be practically won on the very steepest part of the course). At the foot of the hill Beekra passed Pirate and seemed likely to have the race between him and Fatty, whom he eventually passed near the third flag from the winning post, but was soon after himself passed by Pirate who eventually won by about a length and a half after a hard struggle in very broken ground; Fatty a good third. Probably if the latter had not been pushed a little beyond his powers in the earlier part of the race he would have won, for no horse in it went over the hill in the same fashion.

4TH RACE.—The Hog Hunters' Purse, Rs. 500 from the Fund; for all English and Colonial horses; about 3 miles over a stiff hog-hunting country.

Mr. Elliott's ......c w g King's Own. W. O......... 1

5TH RACE.—For all *bona fide* Polo ponies, the same to be certified if necessary by the Secretaries of the Bombay, Poona, Nuggur, or Seroor Polo Clubs; about ½ a mile over a hog-hunting country. Rs. 150 from the Fund. Entrance 10 rupees. Entries will be received up to 12 noon on the 15th instant, addressed to the Club. C. W. over 10-7.

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain Spring's | b c b p Marco Polo. |
| Mr. Couran's | c c b p Lottery. |
| Captain Hogg's | g c b p Balak. |
| Mr. Shortland's | c b p Speculation. |
| Mr. Anderson's | b c b p Toby. |
| Mr. Oldfield's | g c b p Salim. |
| Mr. Holland's | c c b p Sugar Stick. |
| Major Hogg's | c c b p Bandicot. |

This was an event got up rather late in the day simply to compensate the public for the loss of the Hog Hunters' Purse, which fell through in consequence of accidents in training. It was run over the last half mile of the three mile course over ground containing no serious fences but very rough and quite severe enough for the rats of tattoos that ran in it. Sowar Nizamodin, the rider of Fatty for the Poona Hunt Stakes, won it on a pony belonging to Mr. Anderson, of the Poona Horse, through sheer straight going. Another Seroor pony was a good second.

## TRIBUTE TO MR. DHIRAJLAL'S MEMORY.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

*Monday, 24th July 1876.*

[BEFORE a Full Bench, composed of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Melvill, Mr. Justice Kemball, and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas.]

The Court was filled with a pretty large crowd of people, among whom there was a considerable gathering of pleaders. The Court sat at about half past 11, and Sir Michael Westropp addressed the Bar to the following effect. His Lordship appeared much moved by the sad event of the death of the Government Pleader, Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas:—

Since we last sat here, the body of the pleaders of this Court have lost their head; and we need scarcely say that we sincerely feel the loss. The deceased was for the last twenty years and upwards at the head of his profession. He was equally popular with the Court, with his profession and with the public. On behalf of myself and my brethren, I may say tha he was distinguished for his highly straightforward and honourable conduct. We shall miss him long. We shall long remember the cheerful and good tempered manner he always displayed in the conduct of his duties. He was always considerate to his brother pleaders and ready to aid suitors who were too poor too engage professional assistance. It is due to his memory, as also to the profession of which he was the official head, that we should express our deep sympathy with you for the loss you have sustained. Out of regard for his memory, we shall adjourn both the Courts at the Appellate Side, and will only attend to any urgent application or any cases of pressing emergency.

Mr. Pandurang Balibhadra then responded to the address of the Chief Justice, on behalf of the Bar, in the following words:—May it please your Lordship,—As the senior at the Bar among those now present here, it falls to my lot to acknowledge the tribute which your Lordships have been pleased to accord to the memory of our departed leader. The late Mr. Dhirajlal had, by the sterling probity of his character and by the gentleness and suavity of his manners, endeared himself to every one of his brethren. By these virtues and by his abilities as a professional man he had commanded throughout his career a very extensive practice. We all sincerely mourn for his untimely loss—a loss which we know and feel will not for a long time be repaired. His marked uprightness and his respectability in conducting his business in this Court and the intelligence and ability with which he came up to the requirements of his duties as a legal practitioner are already known to your Lordships. We are extremely indebted as a body to your Lordships for the kind appreciation which your Lordships have just now been pleased to bestow on his memory. The flattering mention which your Lordships have made of his virtues and abilities is most grateful to our feelings; and we thank your Lordships for having ordered the closing of the Courts this day out of respect for the memory of our deceased leader.

Sir Michael Westropp then rejoined on his own behalf to the following effect:—For my part, I may add that I have myself known the deceased gentleman both at the Sudder and at this Court throughout the whole of his professional career, and I deeply regret his loss.

It was then intimated to the Court that there was no work of an emergent nature requiring disposal; and the Court adjourned.

YOUNG man, when your intended strikes at a croquet-ball, and hits her favourite corn, burst if you must, but do not laugh.—*Rome Sentinel*.

A MAN in Indianapolis has invented a new kind of fine toothcomb, and the citizens say such a thing never entered their heads before.—*Norristown Herald*.

AN old lady on the Government pension list, at Lexington, Kentucky, at the age of 101, is killing herself by smoking a pipe, a practice of hers for the last fifty years. She undoubtedly has plenty to-back-her.

## THE STATE OF ALABAMA CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, seven seamen of the steamship State of Alabama, named Robert Johnstone, John Balantine, James Hurley, James Suttie, William Callerton, James Lyons, Peter Fisher and John Harvey, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, to answer the following charge, preferred against them by Captain G. Hamlin, the master of the said ship, for continued disobedience of lawful commands, neglect of duty and combining with others of the crew to disobey lawful commands and to neglect duty and to impede the navigation of the ship and progress of the voyage.

Mr. Chalk (of Messrs. Chalk and Turner) appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The prisoners were undefended.

Mr. Chalk, in opening the case, stated the charges against the prisoners and the facts which he was prepared to prove. He then said he would call as his first witness

Captain John Hamlin. He said—I am master, of the s. s. State of Alabama now lying in Bombay harbour, and bound on a voyage to Penang, Singapore, and China. I left London on the 25th May. I have been captain of the vessel since November last year. This is my second voyage. My first voyage was from Liverpool to New Orleans and back to Liverpool. I left Liverpool for New Orleans in November 1875, and returned to Liverpool in January 1876. From January to May, the ship was laid up at Liverpool and underwent repairs. We had not bad weather on the voyage. The ship was laid up as there was no work for her. In consequence of the ship making water, I came to Bombay on the 13th June. In Bombay I had a survey held. The bilge was thoroughly cleaned. The engine room was thoroughly cleaned and witewashed. Some of the crew wrote to the Master Attendant complaining. The Master Attendant held an enquiry. Ballantine acknowledged himself to be the writer of that letter. After the enquiry a certificate of seaworthiness was obtained. I expected to leave on the 14th July. Steam was up before noon on Thursday. We did not sail till next morning. We left at 5 A. M. on Friday the 14th instant. The pilot left us at 7 o'clock. It was not reported to me till shortly before noon that the bilge pumps were choked. I then sent for the chief engineer. I found that the pumps had been choked since 8 o'clock in the morning with coal and ashes. An effort was made to clean the engine room bilge. Eighteen ash buckets were taken out. I saw many of the buckets but not all. They were of the size of the usual ash buckets. If I could explain how the coal and ashes got there I would willingly but I cannot. A great deal of the coal was new coal. Under ordinary circumstances the coal would be taken from the stoke hold. There is a tunnel from the stoke hold to the engine room. There were trap doors on the floor of the engine room. If coal was thrown into these trap doors it would choke the pumps. On Friday evening I was down frequently in the engine room. At half-past 10 P.M. I was in the engine room and stoke hold. The depth of water in the engine room bilge was 1 ft. 8 in., aft hold engine room 1 ft. 6 in., stoke hold 1ft. 8 in. and in the forehold 9 inches. If the men had done their work and the pumps had worked, there would not have been any danger. If the pumps had had been worked properly the water would all have been thrown out in a ¼ of an hour. I then came up on deck. It was my intention to proceed on the voyage. At this time we were a little more than a hundred miles from Bombay. When I came on deck I saw round the engine a group of men. The whole of the 8 men, and more of them were there. In fact all hands were on deck. I told the deck hands to get the aft pumps worked. The 4th engineer (No. 1 prisoner) told me that the ship was not safe to go on, the pumps were choked, and he would do no more. He said he was going to his bunk where he would remain until the ship's head was turned towards Bombay. Only the engine room pump was choked. I ordered it to be worked but it was not. I sent for my my chief officer, Mr. Graham. There was a general shout, led by Balantine, of "that's what we all say" echoing what the 4th engineer said. I told Mr. Graham to muster all hands. The defendants were all there. I spoke to them to get the water out of the after hold. Their answer was that they would not do any work until the ship's head was turned towards Bombay. In consequence of their refusal to work, I called up the chief officer, my chief and 2nd engineers and the carpenter and held a consultation. The conclusion was that if the stokers would not move a shovel and the men would not work, the pump we must turn back, as otherwise the ship and ourselves would have been lost. We put the ship about. After that the men worked "in a way," but not hard enough. We arrived in Bombay on Saturday evening, the 15th instant. We had worse weather coming back. If the men had worked they would have succeeded in clearing the pumps in half an hour by the bilge pumps. On arriving in Bombay I made arrangements for another survey, and ordered the coal bunkers to be emptied to ascertain whether it was possible for the coals and ashes to come from there. I removed about 180 tons from the coal bunkers. That examination only afforded a confirmation that the coals &c. must have been brought there by human agency. We had the same surveyors. The report has not as yet been signed, but they have pronounced the vessel to be seaworthy. On Sunday evening Captain Blackmore and Mr. Chalk (solicitor) were on board. I was making enquiries then. We sent for the 4th engineer, also the 2nd engineer and Malet, the storekeeper. The 4th engineer refused to give any more explanation and left the cabin. The summonses against the 4th engineer and others were issued on Friday. After the summonses were issued, Johnstone, the 4th engineer, said he would do what he liked. He was absent three times without leave. He was absent on Friday night and on Saturday. On Friday afternoon he took all his belongings with him. He had no leave to go on shore, but was strictly prohibited.

The captain was then cross-examined by Jhonstone, 4th engineer, and Balantine. The latter after a few questions asked the captain whether he had ever personally ordered him to do anything which he had disobeyed. The captain replied that he had given him an order at 10 o'clock which was neglected.

By prisoner No. 3—He did refuse duty at about 10-30 P.M. He would not take up a shovel.

By prisoner No. 4—I think he is "good enough" to put coal into the bunks. I do not know of my own knowledge when he (Suttie) turned to.

By prisoner No. 5—I did not notice that the after pump was choked. When the ship first began leaking (*i. e.* when putting in from Socotra) none of the firemen or crew asked me to put into Bombay. The pumps are clean now. I believe the pumps will keep clear if not tampered with. He asked me for his discharge. He did not tell me that the ship was in a dangerous condition.

By prisoner No. 6—I heard him say with the others that he would not work unless the ship's head was turned towards Bombay.

By prisoner No. 7.—The pumps in the engine room are sufficient to keep the ship clear.

By Mr. Chalk—I consider these men the most prominent of those who refused to do duty. Suttie reported himself as sick. I called in Dr. MacGregor and he certified that there was nothing to prevent him from attending to his work. I gave him black draught. I did not treat him for fever. I gave him quinine also.

David Graham said—I am chief officer of the State of Alabama. I am chief officer since November last. The ship has been docked, and a survey held and pronounced seaworthy. I then examined the ship's bilges, the stoke hold bilges also, and found they were all quite clean. On last Friday week we left Bombay on our voyage, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. The pumps appeared to be choked and found a great quantity of ashes in engine bilges. I went down the engine room, and I saw the chief engineer putting his hands down the engine room bilges and taking out ashes. Several of the engineers went down and handed up several buckets of ashes. The pumps still kept choking. The ashes in my opinion must have been put there; they could have got there no other way. There were clinkers as well mixed up with the ashes. None of those clinkers could have got from the coal bunkers into the bilge. Since my arrival in Bombay the coal has been taken out of the bunker between the engine room and stoke hold hall and the bunker properly examined. The flooring of the bunker was quite sound. We found some coal dust and mud under the bunker and bilges. It might have been about two inches thick in the centre. The only conclusion that I arrive at is that the coal dust, ashes, and clinkers have been put in the bilges from the stoke hold by some one. The depth of water in the engine room was about one foot eight inches. I remember the men being mustered by the captain that evening. The chief steward besides myself were present. The captain was desirous of proceeding on the voyage. The captain asked the men to go to the pumps. They all called out together that they would do no more work. The captain told them to speak individually. They all called out again that they would not go to work; that they must go back to Bombay. The captain said, "those who are willing to work go this side. No one went on the side he pointed to, I remember Sunday afternoon. After our arrival the captain called the 4th Engineer and asked him some questions, He refused to answer them.

Mr. Chalk—There is a point of disobedience, your Worship, this witness corroborates the captain.

Magistrate—Perhaps they were questions about himself. It is not likely that he would criminate himself.

Cross-examined by prisoner No 2—If the men continued to work the night we put back, the ship would not have been in a dangerous position. I do not remember asking you to do anything. I do not allege that you put coal in the bilges. You have never refused to do any work that I asked you to do. You are not under my control. I do not know if the bilges under the bunkers were throughly cleaned out before we left Bombay.

Cross-examined by prisoner No. 3—I did not examine the bilges under the bunkers.

Magistrate—Who did go under the bunkers?

The captain—There are very few who can go under them.

Cross-examination by prisoner No. 3 continued—It would impossible to go inside the wings under the bunkers.

Cross-examined by prisoner No. 4—I never recollect fuel being broken up in the engine room. I remember fuel being passed down in the engine room to be broken up.

Cross-examination by prisoner No. 6—The forward stoke hold bilges were properly cleaned before we left Bombay and I examined them myself.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing to this day.

IT was evening, and from a vine-covered piazza came a voice. It said, "Whose little birdie are you?" and another softly murmured, "Your little robin;" and then there followed a gentle, tender sound, like that produced by lifting a rubber boot out of the mud. And on the street outside a stern-looking, middle-aged man, with no button on his shirt-collar, and a manuscript headed "Matrimony a Curse" in his hand, stopped and hung over a hitching-post, with the air of one who has accidentally swallowed a tooth.—*Norwich Bulletin*.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, Export Chicory, Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

# THE LAW OF LIBEL—"PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS."

JOSEPH A. SHEPHERD VS. THE TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

**We published a short time ago an interesting exposition of the law of libel as given by Mr. Justice Green in his elaborate judgment in the above case. There is another portion of the judgment of general public interest, which deals with privileged communications and the privileges of corporate bodies in reference to actions for libel, which we give below :—**

His Lordship said—The third and fourth issues may, to a considerable extent, be conveniently considered together. They raise the questions whether, in case there was in fact a publication of the said resolutions, such publication was what is termed "privileged" so as to exclude the presumption of malice which the law makes from the voluntary parting with to another of a statement in itself defamatory. The question of the truth or falsehood *in fact* of the resolutions, or rather the question of the existence or non-existence of any facts forming an adequate basis for the statement, opinion or advise, embodied in the resolutions, will form the subject of consideration under the sixth issue. If the publication be privileged the question whether the resolutions are true or false in fact, or have or have not a basis of truth, is immaterial. If a publication be privileged by its occasion the privilege excludes the presumption of malice whether the matter published be true *in fact* or not, though no doubt the publication of defamatory matter which the publisher *knew* to be false may, as showing express or explicit malice, deprive the publication of the privileged character which it otherwise might have enjoyed. The question of malice, however, so far as it is not raised by the fifth issue—*i. e.*, so far as the question of express or explicit malice is not raised, may be conveniently disposed of in conjunction with the question of privilege. The general principles of the law as to privileged publication or communication may be said to be well settled, though difficulties and diversities of opinon may have arisen and may arise with regard to the application of such principles to particular cases. As I have mentioned, from the fact that a person has voluntarily parted with, uttered or published matter in a written, printed or pictorial form, the effect of which when it comes to the knowledge or notice of a third person is likely to be injurious to or defamatory of the person referred to in such publication, the law *presumes*, on the part of the person so publishing, an intention to injure or defame the person so referred to, or in other words presumes the publishing to have been malicious. But when the occasion and circumstances of the publication are such as to exclude or rebut such presumption of malice, then such presumption is excluded, and in order that such publication should constitute an actionable wrong, it is necessary that facts and circumstances should appear in evidence from which an inference may be drawn; that the person publishing was moved by actual explicit intention to injure or defame, or by what is called express as distinct from presumed malice. A definition of the occasion or circumstances of publication which exclude the presumption of malice is to be found in several cases which have been cited. In Toogood *v.* Spyring, 1 Cr. M. and R. 193, Parke, B., lays down the principle as follows:—"In general an action lies for the malicious publication of statements which are false in fact and injurious to the character of another; and the law considers such publication as malicious unless it is fairly made by a person in a discharge of some public or private duty, whether legal or moral, or in the conduct of his own affairs in matters where his interest is concerned. In such cases the occasion prevents the inference of malice which the law draws from unauthorised communications and affords a qualified defence depending upon the absence of actual malice. If *fairly* warranted by any reasonable occasion or exigency, and honestly made, such communications are protected for the common convenience and welfare of society, and the law has not restricted the right to make them within any narrow limits." In the more recent case of Harrison *v.* Bush, 5 Ell. and Bl. 348, the Lord C.J. adopts the following expression of the principle:—"A communication made *bona fide* upon any subject matter in which the party communicating has an *interest* or in reference to which he has a *duty* is privileged if made to a person having a corresponding *interest* or *duty* although it contains criminatory matter which, without this privilege, would be slanderous and actionable." He says further on:—"Duty in the proposed canon cannot be confined to legal duties which may be enforced by indictment, action, or mandamus, but must include moral and social duties of imperfect obligation." In this case of Harrison *v.* Bush, it may be observed the case of Blagg *v.* Sturt, 10 Q. B. 899, which was relied upon by the plaintiff's counsel in the present case, was not approved of in some respects, and it was pointed out that in that case it was proved that part of the allegations complained of were false to the knowledge of the defendant in that case, and that verbal declarations of the said defendant were proved, indicating that he was actuated by malicious motives. It will be seen that according to the principle as laid down above, in order that a defamatory statement may be what is called privileged, it must be made *bona fide*—that is, with an honest belief in the truth of what is stated, whether the statement in itself be true or false. If the statement be true, there is of course a defence to any suit for damages quite apart from any question of privilege. If, on the other hand, the statement be made with an honest, fairly grounded belief in its truth, though in fact it be untrue, and if it be made on an occasion or in circumstances which would of themselves make it what is called a 'privileged communication,' then the statement, though defamatory, and in fact false, is not malicious, and there is a good defence to the suit. Now, in the present case, the publication by the defendants of the resolutions in question, so far as it consisted in the sending a copy of them to the local Government does, in my opinion, come within the principle which makes a publication privileged. In so sending copies of the resolutions, the defendants were acting in simple obedience to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature; they were acting in fulfilment of a duty of the strictest kind, one, which, I apprehend, might have been enforced if neglected by mandamus or analogous proceeding. The publication further was made to the representative in this matter of the local Government whose *interests* in the proceedings of every meeting of the Port Trustees, and in having information of their concerns, is expressly recognised by the Act itself. It was contended that the Legislature in passing the Act in question can reasonably be supposed only to have authorised the Trustees to pass resolutions of a proper character not scandalous, libellous or defamatory ones, and that it cannot have been intended to impose any duty on the Trustees of transmitting to the Secretary to Government statements, though in the form of proceedings or minutes of proceedings, defamatory of the character of individuals. To this principle so stated in general terms there may be no difficulty in assenting, though it must also be observed that one ground of imposing on the Port Trustees the duty of sending up to Government copies of the minutes of their proceedings must be supposed to be to give the Government an opportunity of watching and considering *all* their proceedings whether good or bad, legal or illegal, and this object would not be attained unless the duty be strictly imposed of sending up copies of all their proceedings, and not merely of such as may be considered legal and proper. But I cannot suppose that it was the intention of the Legislature that the Trustees of the port of Bombay should be at liberty to pass resolutions containing scandalous and untrue statements concerning individuals not "fairly warranted by any reasonable occasion or exigency" to publish such resolutions by sending them up to Government, and should then be entitled to claim to shelter themselves under the defence of privilege. But on the other hand, I am of opinion that the Legislature intended to impose on the Trustees the duty of discussing and passing resolutions upon all matters properly arising out of the exercise of the trust and powers vested in them by the Act, or having reasonable reference to business actually transacted by them, and which they have power to transact, and the duty also of recording and transmitting to Government such resolutions, as they may have so passed, and that, too, although such discussion or the resolutions passed thereon may involve the making of statements or expressing of opinions defamatory of individuals. The undue extension of the principles of privilege, when claimed by virtue of an express duty imposed by an Act of the Legislature is, in my opinion, sufficiently guarded against by the conditions of all privilege that the statement must be in itself *bona fide*. Merely wanton publication of defamatory statements by a body incorporated under an Act of the Legislature, in reference to matters which it has under its Act no power to deal with, cannot be said to be *bona fide*. The privilege in such a case as the present one must, I think, be subject to the condition which is a condition of all privilege that the defamatory statement must have been made *bona fide*, and to the condition also that it must have been made in connexion with and have naturally arisen out of some business actually transacted by the Trustees, and which they have power under their Act to transact. It was contended that to make the transmission of the resolutions to Government in the present case a privileged communication, it was necessary that such transmission must be shown to have been made not merely in fulfilment in fact of a duty, but also that it was made from a sense of duty, or in other words, that the defendants must show that in the present instance they had consciously present to their minds the obligation imposed by their Act of Incorporation, and that the resolutions were sent up from an actual conscious sense of such statutory obligation. Though we may reasonably suppose, on the part of the Trustees, an habitual sense of the obligations imposed by their Act, and a general intention to fulfil them, yet it is a very wild idea that in every individual proceeding, among the many which they do in pursuance of that Act, they have actually present to their minds the consideration: this we are doing because it is our duty under our Act. What, in fact, took place in the present case was what might be supposed probably would take place, that the minutes of proceedings of the Trustees at their weekly meetings are copied and sent to Government as a part of the ordinary routine work of the office, and without the Trustees as a body or individually giving any order on the matter or even knowing of the fact of each separate transmission to Government. One or two of the Trustees, when asked, state that though generally aware that the minutes of their proceedings are in regular course sent up to Government, yet when passing the resolutions in question here, the consideration that they would be so sent up was not actually present to their minds. I am of opinion that in the present case it is quite enough in order to bring the transmission to Government of these resolutions within the principle of the rule as to privilege, that such transmission was in fact in fulfilment of a duty imposed by the Act, and that the Trustees had an habitual sense of the duties thereby imposed and an intention to perform them. The dictum of Lord C. J. Cockburn, relied on in support of the contention now under consideration which was as follows:—"That the communication (*i. e.* in order to be privileged) be made not merely in the course of duty—that is, on an occasion which would justify the making it but also from a sense of duty" has reference to a very different state of circumstances to that which exists in the present case. The case is that of Dawkins *v.* Lord Paulet, L. R. 5 Q. B., p. 94, and has reference to an alleged libel contained in a report by the commanding officer of a regiment to the adjutant-general with regard to the military incompetence and unfitness of the plaintiff who was an officer in the same regiment. It may well be that in such an isolated or at least occasional occurrence as writing a report of the conduct of an officer, the necessity of the existence of an actual sense of duty in making such report should be insisted on in order that the report be privileged. Then, was this publication excluded from being privileged by reason of absence of *bona fides* on the part of the Trustees in making it, or in other words, did they make it not believing the resolutions to be warranted by the facts and circumstances of the case so far as the same were then known to them? If they did not honestly believe the resolutions to be so warranted, that is a fact from which express malice on their part can be inferred, and the existence of express malice whether inferred from the fact of an absence of such honest belief or from any other facts or circumstances of the case would, as we have seen, prevent the publication from being a privileged one. The existence of such express malice is, however, a matter to be proved on the part of the plaintiff. It is not enough that the facts proved are *consistent* with the presence of malice as well as with its absence, Somerville *v.* Hawkins, 10 C. B., p. 583. This question of express malice however, is raised by the 5th issue, and it will be more convenient to consider it after considering the 6th issue, which raises the question whether in fact the acts and conduct of the plaintiff justified the passing and recording of the said resolutions? For the purpose of finding on the 3rd issue so far as this question is concerned, it will be sufficient to intimate my opinion that the resolutions in question were honestly believed by the Trustees to be warranted by the facts and circumstances of the case so far as the same were known to them and were fairly *i. e.*—reasonably, believed by them on the ground of such facts and circumstances—that the alleged criminatory matter had reference to and naturally arose out of the transaction of business which the Trustees had under their Act power to transact, or in other words, that the resolutions were *bona fide*, and further that in recording them and transmitting copies of them to the Secretary to Government and to the plaintiff himself, there is no evidence in the case from which the existence on the Trustees' part of express malice can be inferred. If the trasmission of a copy of the resolutions to Government was privileged as being an act done in obedience to an Act of the Legislature, I am of opinion that the recording of such resolutions and causing them to be copied for record by clerks in the employ of the Trustees was (if a publication in itself) privileged. How *could* a copy of the minutes of proceedings be transmitted to Government unless first recorded and copied? As to the employment of clerks to copy the resolutions for the purpose of record or transmission, if it be in itself a publication, it is in my opinion privileged if the record and transmission be themselves privileged. In the case of Lawless *v.* the Anglo-Egyptian Company, already cited, the employment of a printer by the corporation, which was defendant, to print a report (the statements in which were complained of by the plaintiff in that case) for distribution among the shareholders of the corporation, was held not to be a circumstance which prevented the publication from being privileged, and the employment of a printer, an entire stranger so far as appears to the corporation, seems to me to be a stronger case than where a document is copied by employés of the corporation itself. Mr. Justice Mellor seems to have considered that it would be going against what he calls "progress" for the Court not to recognise the convenience and common employment of the art of printing, and I think in the present case we may without difficulty recognise the convenience and common employment of the much more ancient art of writing, and further that a corporation which cannot itself write must of necessity, if there is lawful occasion to make a written record or copy at all, make it by the hands of persons employed for that purpose. Were then the Trustees privileged in recording the resolutions at all? In the case last referred to, and in the American case there cited, the Court seems to have been of opinion that, though the circulation of a report and evidence to shareholders of a corporation containing statements in themselves defamatory of an officer of the corporation may be privileged, yet that the preservation of the report and evidence in a book for distribution among the persons belonging to the corporation was not protected by privilege, or as Mr. Justice Hannen expresses it, "If after the report had served its purpose by making known to the shareholders facts which it was for their interest to know, the statement had been entered in the books of the company to stand for ever a record against the plaintiff that he had had an accusation made against him, that might have been independent evidence of malice on the part of the company." But in those cases there is nothing said of what exists here that there is a duty imposed by an Act of the Legislature on the Trustees of drawing up minutes of the proceedings of all their meetings and of fairly entering them in a book to be kept for that purpose, which minutes are to be open at the office of the Trustees to the inspection of any Trustee at all reasonable times. It will be seen that the Court in the case of the Anglo-Egyptian Company treat the keeping on record of a defamatory statement as possibly evidence of express malice, but when the record is kept in obedience to an Act of the Legislature, the mere fact of keeping such record can afford no such evidence, and it cannot, in my opinion, make any difference that two copies are kept in the scroll minute book in which the rough resolutions are preserved, and the other the fair minute book on which the rough resolutions are fairly copied out. A fair minute book is kept under the express directions of the Legislature. The scroll minute book is, it seems to me, necessary or useful to be kept for the purpose, if occasion requires, of verifying the fair minute book; at any rate the fact of preserving such scroll minute book, when it appears to be the practice of the Trustees to preserve it in all cases cannot, when the Trustees are bound by law to keep a fair minute book, afford in my opinion any evidence whatever of *express* malice. Then it may be contended that the giving out to clerks to be fair copied of the two letters of the Secretary of the 11th and 18th February 1876 to the plaintiff himself containing respectively copies of the resolutions of the 10th and 17th idem was a publication of them not privileged. With reference to this it is to be observed that according to the evidence, the sending of any copy of the resolution of the 10th February (which really contains the alleged libel) to the plaintiff does not seem to have been an act of the Trustees themselves as a body, but of their Chairman, General Ballard, alone. In delivering judgment on the injunction motion, I made use of some expressions with regard to this proceeding (which I then supposed to have been directed by the Trustees themselves) which, had the whole of the evidence which has since been given been before me, I should not have used. After hearing the evidence of General Ballard (the then Chairman of the Port Trustees) on this point, I am satisfied that though no doubt the receipt of such letters could not be supposed to be likely to be agreeable to the plaintiff, yet that General Ballard directed that the resolution in full should be sent for the reason that, as he (General Ballard) says he "thought it fair that the plaintiff should know that this resolution had been passed as the plaintiff might wish to explain or answer it." He says further, "I had no other object than this in sending the exact words. I had no intention to wound or annoy Mr. Shepherd." However, supposing that the sending of the resolution of the 10th February to the plaintiff in its full form, to have been an act for which the Trustees as a body are responsible (and I think having regard to the form of the resolution of the 17th February it is so), and supposing that the causing copies of the Secretary's draft letters embodying the resolutions themselves to be made by the clerks for the purpose of being sent to the plaintiff, was also an act for which the Trustees as such are responsible, yet I am of opinion that as the sending of the Secretary's letters to the plaintiff himself was privileged, the customary and necessary co-operation of writers in such sending was in like manner privileged. This conclusion seems to me to be supported by the language of Parke, B., with reference to one point in the case of Toogood *v.* Spyring already cited. There one of the matters complained of was that the defendant had made a defamatory charge or statement of the plaintiff who had been employed as a carpenter to do some work at the defendant's house. The charge or statement was made to the plaintiff, but in the presence of a third person, who had no interest in the matter. It was held by Baron Parke that the mere fact that a third person is present when such a charge is made to the person himself whom it concerns, does not prevent the statement from being privileged. The presence casually of the third person when a charge is made to the person affected by it, seems to me analogous to the present case of the employment of clerks to fair copy letters intended to be addressed to the person whose conduct has been, as alleged, injuriously animadverted upon by the resolutions forwarded by such letters. So that even supposing that the sending of the letters of the Secretary of the 11th and 18th February forwarding the resolutions themselves, was a proceeding for which the defendants are responsible, and that by reason of their presumed cognisance of the course of business in the office, the publication (if it was such) of the resolutions to the office clerks was also the act of the Trustees, yet I am of opinion that the sending of the resolutions to the plaintiff himself was a privileged communication, the incidental but necessary co-operation of the Secretary, in making a draft of the letters in question and of the office clerks in fair copying the Secretary's draft letters, was covered by the same privilege, and that further from the necessary employment of the agency of such Secretary, and clerks, no inference can be drawn of the existence of express malice. For the above reasons I must find the 3rd issue in the affirmative and for the defendants.

# HARRIET MARTINEAU.

*(Daily News.)*

## AN AUTOBIOGRAPHIQ MEMOIR.

(Concluded from Yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

After an absence of two years she returned to England in August, 1836, and early in the next spring she published "Society in America." Her own opinion of that work changed much for the worse before her death. It was written while she was in the full flow of sympathy with the theoretical American statesmen of that time, who were all *a priori* political philosophers to a greater or less degree like the framers of the Declaration of Independence. Her intercourse with these may be traced in the structure and method of observation of her book, and her companionship with the adorers of Thomas Carlyle in her style. Some constitutional lawyers of the United States have declared that there is no error in her account of the political structure and relations of the Federal and State Governments of that country; and the book contains the only account we have of the condition of slavery, and of the country under it, at the time of the rise of the abolition movement. But, on the whole, the book is not a favourable specimen of Harriet Martineau's writings, either in regard to moral or artistic taste It is full of affectations and preachments, and it marks the highest point of the metaphysical period of her mind. Little as she valued the second work on America—"Retrospect of Western Travel"—which she wrote at the request of her publishers, to bring into use her lighter observations on scenery and manners, it was more creditable to her mood, and perhaps to her powers, than the more ambitious work. The American abolitionists, then in the early days of their action, reprinted as a pamphlet the parts of these two works which relate to the slave institutions of their country and sowed it broadcast over the land. The virulence with which the Southern Press denounces her to this day in company with Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Stowe, seems to show that her representations were not lost on the American public. If they are operating at the end of so many years, there must be truth in them. Though the customary dispensers of hospitality in the United States passed from the extreme of courtesy to that of rudeness to the traveller, she formed valuable friendships in that country which lasted as long as her life. Her connection with the interests of America remained a close one, and its political course was a subject of action to a late period, and of study to the last.

In the interval between her return from America and her leaving London—somewhat less than three years—she wrote "How to Observe Morals and Manners"—a volume of a series published by Mr. Knight, of which Sir Henry Delabeche's "How to Observe Geology" was the opening volume: a few of the volumes of the "Guide to Service," issued also by Mr. Knight, and her novel, "Deerbrook." The "Guides to Service," were originated by the Poor-law Commissioners, with the object chiefly of training the ideas of children, especially in the workhouse schools, for the occupation of their lives. Harriet Martineau agreed to write the model number, provided she might take the "Maid-of-all-Work" for her subject; which she did, with the amusing result that at various turns of her life afterwards she was met by the popular belief that she had herself been a maid-of-all work; a mistake which she regarded with some complacency whenever she encountered it. The other volumes of the series written by her are the "Dressmaker" (in which she had some technical assistance from a professional person), the "Housemaid," and the Lady's Maid."

On the publication of "Deerbrook," in April 1839, she went abroad with a party of friends, partly to escort an invalid cousin, and partly for rest and refreshment to herself. She was not aware of the extent of her own illness; and she was brought home on a couch from Venice in June, in a state of health so hopeless that she left London and settled hereself at Tynemouth, on the Northumberland coast, within reach of family care and tendance. There she remained, a prisoner to the couch, till the close of 1844. During her illness, she wrote her second novel ("The Hour and the Man"), the four volumes of childrens tales, called "The Playfellow" and "Life in the Sick Room;" originating also, in concert with the present Countess of Elgin and Mr. Knight, the series since so well known as "The Weekly Volume." Of her recovery the public heard at the time much more than she desired and approved. At the instigation of several of her friends, and especially of her medical attendant, she made trial of mesmerism, for the purpose of obtaining some release from the use of opiates. To her own surprise and that of others, the treatment procured her a release from the disease itself, from which several eminent medical men had declared recovery to be impossible. In five months she was perfectly well. Meantime, doctors and strangers in various parts of the kingdom had rushed into print, without her countenance or her knowledge; and the amount of misrepresentation and mischief soon became so great as to compel her to tell the story as it really happened. The commotion was just what might have been anticipated from the usual reception of new truths in science and the medical art. That she recovered when she ought to have died was an unpardonable offence. According to the doctors who saw her enter society again from the beginning of 1845, she was in a state of infatuation, and, being as ill as ever in reality, would sink down in six months. When, instead of so sinking down, she rode on a camel to Mount Sinai and Petra, and on horseback to Damascus, they said she had never been ill. To the charge that it had been "all imagination," her reply was that, in that case, it was the doctor's imagination and not hers that was involved; for they had told her, and not she them, what and how serious her illness was. To the friends who blamed her for publishing her experience before the world was ripe for it, her reply was, first that she had no option; and next, that it is hard to see how the world is to get ripened if experimenters in new departments of natural philosophy conceal their experience. The immediate consequence of the whole business—the extension of the practice of mesmerism as a curative agent, and especially the restoration of several cases like her own—abundantly compensated Harriet Martineau for an amount of insult and ridicule which would have been a somewhat unreasonable penalty on any sin or folly which she could have committed. As a penalty on simply getting well when she was expected to die, the infliction was a curious sign of the times.

Being free to choose her place of abode, on her recovery, her friends universally supposed she would return to London and its literary advantages and enjoyments. But literature, though a precious luxury, was not and never had been, the daily bread of her life. She felt that she could not be happy, or in the best way useful, if the declicing years of her life were spent in lodgings in the morning and drawing-rooms in the evening. A quiet home of her own, and some few dependent on her for their domestic welfare, she believed to be essential to every true woman's peace of mind; and she chose her plan of life accordingly. Meaning to live in the country, she chose the most beautiful, and settled at the Lakes. She bought a field near Ambleside, opposite Fox How, and about a mile from Rydal Mount. She built a house, and tried her hand successfully on the smallest of farms—a farm of two acres. She set on foot some remedial schemes applicable to local mischiefs; and by degrees found herself pledged to a practice of delivering a series of lectures every winter to the mechanics of the little town and their families. She and they were so well acquainted, that there was nothing odd in this in their view, and no strangers were admitted, nor even the gentry of the place, for want of room. Her subjects were Sanitary Principles and Practice, the History of England, the History of North America, and the Scenes of her Eastern Travel. In her Ambleside home she lived for ten years of health and of happiness, which, as she was wont to say, was worth all the rest of her life.

At various times since 1832 she had been sounded about accepting a pension on the Civil List; and she had repeatedly replied by objecting to receive one. Her objections remained in full force when Lord Melbourne made an express offer to her of a pension of 150*l*; to be increased as circumstances permitted, as his last act before going out of power in 1841. Lord Melbourne was aware that she had invested her spare earnings in a deferred annuity, and that while hopelessly ill she was very poor. Her objections, however, bore no relation to this class of considerations. Her letter to Lord Melbourne found its way into the newspapers without her knowledge, and it speaks for itself. Not the less for this was she misunderstood. Nothing was farther from her thoughts than passing condemnation on the literary pensioners of the time. They must judge for themselves, and their position was different. It was a matter of feeling with her, quite as much as of principle; and she would have thankfully received any acknowledgment of past labours which might have been decreed, otherwise than through a method of favouritism. She left that, once under pecuniary obligation to the Sovereign and the Minister, she could never again feel perfectly free on political questions, through Lord Melbourne generously deprecated any such conclusion. As it happened she did very well without the money, and she wrote the "History of the Thirty Years' Peace," which she could hardly have done while in receipt of a pension.

This, the bulkiest or her works and the most laborious, was undertaken at the request of Mr. Charles Knight, who had himself written the first few chapters, then deputed the work to another, and presently found it at a stand. Harriet Martineau had no idea whatever whether she could write history; but, on Mr. Knight's pressing his request, she went to work in August, 1848, and completed the work (after an interval of a few weeks) in the autumn of 1849. The introductory volume was written in 1850, also at Mr. Knight's solicitation. Without taking the chronicle from this history could not, from the nature of the case, be cast in the ultimate form of perfected history. All that can be done with contemporary history is to collect and methodise the greatest amount of reliable facts and distinct impressions—to amass sound material for the veritable historian of a future day—so consolidating, assimilating, and vivifying the structure as to do for the future writer precisely that which the lapse of time, and the oblivion which creeps over all transactions, must prevent his doing for himself. This auxiliary usefulness is the aim of Harriet Martineau's history; and she was probably not mistaken in hoping for that much result from her labour. It rendered her a personal service which she had not anticipated. There was an impression abroad of her being a sort of demagogue or dangerous Radical, though it is hard to say which of her writings could have originated such an impression. The history dispelled it thoroughly; and if it proved that she belonged to no party, it showed that it was not because she transcended the extremes of all.

The work which she published on her return from her Eastern travels, which she enjoyed as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Yates, of Liverpool, had shown that she was no longer an Unitarian nor a believer in revelation at all. "Eastern Life, Present and Past, exhibits the history and generation of the four great faiths—the Egyptian, the Jewish, the Christian, and the Mahommedan—as they appear when their birthplaces are visited in succession. She had passed from the Nile to Sinai; and thence to Jerusalem, Damascus, and Lebanon. The work in which she gave out her views on her return ranks, on the whole, as the best of her writings; and her reputation assumed a new, graver, and a broader character after its appearance. It was followed in 1851 by a volume which, though not for the most part written by her, was of her procuring and devising. She took the responsibility of the "Letters on the Laws of Man's Nature and Development," which were for the greater part written by her friend, Mr. Atkinson, in reply to the short letters of her own which occupy a small proportion of the book. This book brought upon its writers, as was inevitable, the imputation of atheism from the multitude who cannot distinguish between the popular and the philosophical sense of the word—between the disbelief in the popular theology which has caused a long series of religious men to be called atheists, and the disbelief in a First Cause—a disbelief which is expressly disclaimed in the book. A full account of Harrriet Martineau's faith and philosophy will of course be found in her forthcoming autobiography, where it is more in place than here. As to the consequences of such an expression of them, they were somewhat different from what might have been expected. The reception of the volume disclosed some curious social facts, revealing to its authors and altogether unexpected proportion between the receivers and repudiators of dogmatic theology in this country. What is called "the entire periodical Press" condemned the book, without, however, in any one case, meeting its argument or recognising its main subject; and yet was it excellently received and widely sympathised with. Everybody supposed that its authors would be ruined, excluded from society, stopped in their work, and so forth. But the actual result was that this open avowal of heretical opinion made all the relations of life sounder than they had ever been. As Harriet Martineau declared, it dissolved all false relations and confirmed all true ones. At no time of her life was she more occupied, more prosperous, so cheered by sympathy, or so thoroughly happy as during the interval between the publication of that book and the close of her labours.

Besides some small works, such as "Guides to the Lakes," it remained for her to bring out two of more general importance—her volume on "Household Education," which is more popular than almost any of her works, and her condensation of Comte's "Positive Philosophy." The story of the intention and achievement of that work is told in its prefaces. Begun in 1852, it occupied the greater part of the year 1853, and appeared in November of that year. It was her last considerable work; and there is no other, perhaps, which so well manifests the real character of her ability and proper direction of her influence—as far as each went. Her original power was nothing more than was due to earnestness and intellectual clearness within a certain range. With small imaginative and suggestive powers, and therefore nothing approaching to genius, she could see clearly what she did see, and give a clear expression to what she had to say. In short, she could popularise, while she could neither discover nor invent. She could sympathise in other people's views, and was too facile in doing so; and she could obtain and keep a firm grasp of her own, and, moreover, she could make them understood. The function of her life was to do this, and, insofar as it was done diligently and honestly, her life was of use, however far its achievements may have fallen short of expectations less moderate than her own. Her duties and her business were sufficient for the peace and the desires of her mind. She saw the human race, as she believed, advancing under the law of progress; she enjoyed her share of the experience, and had no ambition for a larger endowment, or reluctance or anxiety about leaving the enjoyment of such as she had.

From the early part of 1852 she contributed largely to the *Daily News*, and her "Letters from Ireland" in the summer of that year were written for this paper. As her other works left her hands the conection with the paper became closer, and it was never interrupted except for a few months at the beginning of her last illness, when all her strength was needed for her autobiography. When she had finished that task she had the work printed, and the engravings prepared for it under her own supervision, partly to avoid delay in its appearance (because any good that it could do would be best done immediately after her death), but chiefly to spare her executors all responsibility about publishing whatever make be found in the Memoir. Her last illness was a time of quite enjoyment to her, soothed as it was by family and social love, and care, and sympathy, and, except for one heart-grief—the loss in 1864 of her niece Maria, who was to her as a daughter—free from anxiety of every kind, and amused by the constant interest of regarding life and its affairs from the verge of the horizon of existence. Her disease was deterioration and enlargement of the heart, the fatal character of which was discovered in January, 1855. She declined throughout that and subsequent years, and died.—

We leave this memoir precisely as it was written, not even qualifying the curious foreboding of approaching death with which it concludes, and which twenty-one years of subsequent life contradicted. The description of her experience, with which Miss Martineau concludes her narrative, aptly applies to the later interval. She was greatly pleased with the reception of the volume published by Messrs. Macmillan in 1869, containing various biographical sketches contributed by her to the *Daily News*, and was further gratified by the re-issue recently of her "Eastern Life," and of her condensation of Comtes "Positive Philosophy." Tended with the utmost care by those who loved her, and whose love she richly returned, and with as much correspondence and intercourse with friend as the state of her health allowed, she never ceased to display a cheerful and healthy interest in the world, in whose controversies she once bore an active and prominent part.

## BANKS.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

EAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..................£3,200,000
RESERVED FUND ..................................£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND | ,, PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs.100,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs.1,000. On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent Chartered Mercantile Bank.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
*Capital Paid up £1,500,000.*
*Reserved Funds £500,000.*

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less then Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yakohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negociable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY.<br>CALCUTTA.<br>AKYAB.<br>RANGOON. | PENANG.<br>SINGAPORE.<br>BATAVIA.<br>HONGKONG. | MANILLA.<br>SHANGHAI.<br>HANKOW. |

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES; NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice................ 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. ................ 5 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

## NOTICES.

NOW READY.

### THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1876.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
*With a New Coloured Map.*

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., Nizam State, Scind, Punjab and Delhi, and several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and D k
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G.I P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

### CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
*Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.*

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
EA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

# APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

## A PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

Supplied by order of the Viceroy for use of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Suite, during their Tour in India."
*DAILY NEWS, OCTOBER* 1875.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS. "A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*

APOLLINARIS WATERS.—"INCOMPARABLY DELICATE for mixing with WINES and SPIRITS."—F. VIZETELLY, *British Wine Juror at the Vienna International Exhibition.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—SOFT, VELVETY, REFRESHING. "A great comfort in weak digestions."—Dr T. K. Chambers, *Hon. Physician to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"FAR SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY MANUFACTURED AERATED WATERS."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The TYPE OF PURITY."—Professor Bartlett, F.C.S.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General MacPherson, M.D., late H.M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells, &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is THE CERTAINTY OF ITS PURITY. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes:—"Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Messes, Hospitals, and other large consumers may obtain from the Agents original barrels containing either 4 or 6 dozen large bottles, or 8 dozen small.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Analyses, Prices, &c., on application to

AGENTS:

| | |
|---|---|
| BOMBAY | Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co |
| CALCUTTA | Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & Co. |
| MADRAS | Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co. |
| COLOMBO | Messrs. GEORGE WALL & Co. |

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

# THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

*Will be Published in November,*

THE SECOND EDITION OF

# MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office,
42, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

## Contents of the First Edition.

PART I.

Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1875-76.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

Official Directory—
Civil and Military.
Mercantile Directory.
Professional and Trades' Directory.
List of Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Directory.
List of Principal European Inhabitants of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Grant Road, and Byculla.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.
Alphabetical Index to Names.

## OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FIRST EDITION.

*(Athenæum.)*

Through the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette.* We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

*(Saturday Review.)*

Mr. Maclean, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of "the island," the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

*(Scotsman.)*

"Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is worthy of the city which boasts that it stands second in population in the British Empire. Written for the most part by the accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fullness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the "commercial capital of India," as Bombay is rightly called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings, "unrivalled in any city in Asia," has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more benefical character the city has been singularly active, and it is worthy of note that half the members of the Municipal Corporation are now elected by the ratepayers. *Maclean's Guide*, issuing as it does from an Indian press, deserves a word of praise for its typography and "get up."

*(Graphic.)*

Under the unassuming title of a "Guide to Bombay" (*Bombay Gazette* Office), Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual description of public buildings and institutions, street and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the island city and the Presidency since the first fell into English hands, some spirited sketches of Native festivals, and of excursions to the curious scenery and fashionable *sanatoria* of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crises of '66, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

*(Manchester Courier.)*

This volume is interesting, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and bookbinding. In outward appearance, in printing, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Bradshaw or a Baedeker. The author, or "compiler," as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession—already extends beyond the limits of our Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide books. A great part of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which ought to be useful to all whose business is commercially related to India; while a subsequent one on Government and revenue, will serve, to some extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The descriptions of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood are all graphically written; while the practical value of the volume to business men is very much enhanced by the addition of a Bombay directory.

## OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

*(Calcutta Statesman.)*

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

*(Poona Observer.)*

Such a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired

*(Indian Daily News.)*

A book which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

*(Englishman).*

It may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

*(Pioneer.)*

The hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a "Bombay Guide" he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that any one can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

*(Indu Prakash.)*

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." It is a well bound volume and contains a variety of information of the past and present history of Bombay and incidentally of other parts of India. Beginning with its Geography we have its detailed history, from the time of the accession of Bombay to the British Crown, the growth and condition of its population, its Government and Revenue, and a description of the city of Bombay. A map of India and of the city of Bombay are affixed. The Guide would be very useful to a stranger in Bombay, and even to a resident of long standing it has many interesting and instructive things to tell.

*(Deccan Herald.)*

We have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book, which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

*(Indian Statesman, Bombay.)*

Seldom have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr. Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

*(Madras Athenæum.)*

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard 'Guide to Bombay.'" It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

*(Civil and Military Gazette.)*

This is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he give, from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold.' Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we thinks will be realised.

*Terms for Advertisements in the SECOND EDITION of the GUIDE may be learnt on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.*

## INSURANCES.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

### BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive of Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs. | 10,000,000 |
| THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL ......,, | 9,000,000 |
| THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......,, | 3,000,000 |
| THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......,, | 2,000,000 |

### MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......Rs. | 2,000,000 |
| THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,, | 3,000,000 |
| THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......,, | 2,000,000 |
| THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......,, | 3,000,000 |
| THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......,, | 2,000,000 |

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

### LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
*With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.*

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

| With Profits. | | Without Profits. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age. | Yearly. | Age. | Yearly. |
| | Rs. as. p. | | Rs. as. p. |
| 20 | 27 10 8 | 20 | 24 15 8 |
| 25 | 29 0 4 | 25 | 26 3 4 |
| 30 | 31 0 8 | 30 | 28 1 0 |
| 35 | 34 5 8 | 35 | 31 1 0 |
| 40 | 39 3 4 | 40 | 35 7 4 |
| 45 | 45 4 4 | 45 | 40 15 4 |
| 50 | 52 11 4 | 50 | 47 11 4 |
| 55 | 63 11 4 | 55 | 57 10 8 |

** The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852..............................£ 76,925
Do. 1862..............................£300,290
Do. 1872..............................£816,353

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coals on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance,

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

| Age next Birthday. | For the whole term of Life. | | For a limited number of Years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | With Profits. | Without Profits. | One year. | Seven years. |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 20 | 38 7 | 30 0 | 21 1 | 22 0 |
| 25 | 41 6 | 32 13 | 23 2 | 24 10 |
| 30 | 44 10 | 35 15 | 26 1 | 27 5 |
| 35 | 48 6 | 39 8 | 28 10 | 29 10 |

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1875.

THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS ARE PERIODICALLY INVESTIGATED BY AN INDEPENDENT ACTUARY.

### THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

COMBINING LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENT, AND PENSIONS. FUNDS are entirely invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and they remain in India. POLICY-HOLDERS can APPOINT an AUDITOR. NO AMALGAMATIONS. ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA. ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, the greatest economy being exercised in conducting the business of the Office. Life Business only transacted. Punctual Settlement of Claims.

Intending Assurers are invited to consider the Rates and FEATURES of the "INDIAN;" its Rates have been accurately calculated from the most recent and reliable data showing the true risk of Life in India and Europe, and its Features are liberal and peculiarily adapted to meet the wants of ALL classes whether European or Native, Civil, Military, Uncovenanted, Professional, or Commercial.

ESTABLISHED 1869.
On New, Sound, and Popular Principles,
Registered under Act. X. of 1866.
CAPITAL.—Rs. 5,00,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED
(with Power to Increase.)
HEAD OFFICE: Meerut.
CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., President Institute of Actuaries, London.
SECRETARY.
D. LANCASTER, Esq., F.I.A., F.S.S.
AGENCY AT BOMBAY.
CHIEF AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.
Messrs. FLETCHER & SMITH.

*Extract from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September 1875.*

"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors, that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

Participating Policy-holders who have paid five complete premiums to end of 1874 are entitled to have their premium reduced 40 per cent. during the 5 years ending 1879. Policies of more recent date share in proportion.

INDIAN RATES OF PREMIUM charged while in India. English Rates on leaving for Europe. Assurers who do not contemplate spending a lifetime in India or other tropical climates will find that the Rates of this Company compare favourably with enhanced English Rates. They have the advantage of consistency, as it is proved beyond doubt by the various Civil and Military Funds, &c., that English life is of less value in India than in Europe.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED in the following Forms:—

1. Whole Life Policies with premiums payable during continuance of Life.
2. Policies for short Terms for 1, 3, 5, 7, and 10 years.
3. Pensions granted. The rates are more favourable than those of any similar Fund in India.
4. Exchange of Policies by substitution of Lives.
5. Whole Life Policies with payment of premium ceasing at the option of the assured after 5, 10, 15, or 20 years.
6. Endowment Policies payable at 50, 55, or 60 years of age or earlier in the event of death.

PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES issued to those assured under Forms 5 and 6 for each premium paid. If assured on the with Profit Scale 40 per cent., or if on the non-Profit Scale 30 per cent. of the premium is withdrawable at 3 days' sight. The forfeiture of a Policy is obviated and fixed surrender values given as each premium effects a complete paid up assurance independent of any further payment, and ensures a specified sum in cash payable at will of the Holder.

LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED without fine.

REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to English Rates from date of leaving any port in India, Ceylon, or China.

In Assurance transactions, what ought to be sought beyond everything else by the Assurer, is absolute security, which can only be obtained by sound and consistent rates combined with Investments of funds in securities of an unimpeachable nature. Assurances effected on Lives of Europeans, Eurasians, Hindoos, and Parsees.

For Forms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, and information apply to the Company's Agents, or to

FLETCHER AND SMITH,
Chief Agents for Western India.

Bombay, Rampart Row.

### THE "TERAI" HAT.—(ANDRE'S.)

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

CAN BE FOLDED AND PACKED WITHOUT DAMAGE ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING, AND LADIES WEAR.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

CAUTION.—ANDRE'S "TERAI" HATS are sold by the principal merchants throughout India, Ceylon, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly cautioned to ask for "ANDRE'S 'TERAI' HATS," and to avoid inferior imitations purchase only those bearing their Genuine Stamp, with Name and Address. Recommendations from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURN, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c. &c.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.—MADRAS Messrs. PHAROAH and Co